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GENEVA ACCORD LINKS ALL ARMS RACE 'QUESTIONS'

LD151721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 15 Jan 85

["The Danger of Continuing Scientific Research Work in the Field of Space Weapons" -- TASS headline; by Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer on military matters]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS) -- In the view of broad public circles, the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz showed that given the political will on both sides, it is perfectly possible to work constructively and to lay the foundations for the process of negotiations on questions of space and nuclear arms.

At the same time, certain statements by officials in Washington are even now giving rise to puzzlement and disquiet in the world, in particular the statement that the United States does not intend to renounce its plans for the militarization of space. Side by side with a reaffirmation of its readiness to conduct talks on problems involving "star wars," it is stressed that scientific research work on a program of large-scale antimissile defense with elements based in space will continue in the United States. L. Speakes, the White House spokesman, for example, unambiguously spoke of this on 14 January.

Such a position clearly will not withstand any criticism in either a political or moral context. Indeed, as A.A. Gromyko stated in his conversation with political observers, who do the work, even if it is called scientific research work, while there is accord on seeking the complete and final destruction of nuclear arms. After all, the U.S. Administration plans to spend $26 billion in the next 5 years alone on this research. For comparison, we may recall that the entire "Apollo" program, including the landing of astronauts on the moon, cost roughtly the same amount.

Who can guarantee that after such an expensive research program is completed, work on it will cease? It cannot be ruled out that, having spent such a vast sum, Washington will be unable to resist the "temptation" to proceed to the subsequent stages -- those of testing and deploying elements of an antimissile defense system. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a special interdepartmental commission in the United States, engaged in drawing up basic research tasks, directly pointed out that their results should convince the USSR of Washington's "serious intention" of setting up an antimissile defense system and of the "irreversibility of the successful implementation of a program to set up such a system."

Now, after the Geneva meeting, U.S. leadership representatives prefer not to mention terms such as "implementation" and "deployment" in connection with the "star wars" program. They declare, nonetheless, that they will be prepared to discuss possible restrictions on this program only when it has been established that it is feasible. when will this be established? According to a statement by Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, 5 to 10 years will be required to carry out broad research work. It transpires that at the new talks, whose subject is agreed to be the complex of questions involving space and nuclear arms, it will be necessary to wait 5-10 years until the U.S. side is "prepared" to discuss "possible restrictions" on the "star wars" program.

Consequently, in statements on continuing scientific research work on the program for a large-scale antisatellite system, tne striving of certain U.S. circles to bring matters to a point where space will be open for the arms race can clearly be discerned.

And yet at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva it was agreed that at the coming talks all problems involving space and nuclear weapons would be considered and resolved interconnectedly [vo vzaimosvyazi]. That means that if the accord reached in Geneva is to be implemented, and a responsible attitude assumed toward those pledges that were adopted in accordance with this accord, that it is vital to clearly recognize that without considering the question of preventing an arms race in space it is impossible to resolve either the question of strategic arms or that of medium-range nuclear arms.

SOLTON VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR, SPACE TALKS

LD151539 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The coming Soviet-American talks, whose date and venue are soon to be fixed, will deal with nonmilitarization of space and reduction of nuclear arms as interlinked problems. Agreement on this was reached in Geneva by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and American Secretary of State George Shultz. A commentary by Yuriy Solton.

The most important thing is to outline measures to bar all weapons from space. This is the key problem. Imagine combat orbital stations carrying nuclear, laser, particle beam, and other deadly weapons, hovering over us at an altitude of 200-300 km. Wouldn't this destabilize the entire situation to a dangerous extent? Would it be possible in that situation to negotiate reduction of any land-based weapons? Obviously the answer is no. Moreover, the arms race would then take on new, unknown dimensions. It's hard to find words to describe the danger that would threaten humanity.

But it's no exaggeration to say that the very existence of human civilization would be at stake. This is why the Soviet Union is so persistent in its efforts to prevent militarization of space. The recent session of the United Nations General Assembly shows that this stand was shared by an overwhelming majority of states. The Soviet stand is plain. This country presses for a total ban on putting weapons in space that could be used either against space targets or from space against targets on land, sea, or in the atmosphere.

At the Geneva meeting where the guidelines for the future talks were set, the American side eventually had to agree that reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons should be discussed as interlinked with nonmilitarization of space. That was good, but even now officials in Washington are hinting that the United States intends to negotiate seriously only the problem of nuclear weapons. As for space weapons, apparently Washington will only explain its stand on the problem. American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said there would be no changes in the program of research for the so-called strategic antiballistic missile defense.

The United States Administration plans to put $26 billion into that research. The word defense used in this case is just a label. What Washington really plans is to build offensive weapons, weapons of aggression. What happens if the United States disregards the agreement reached in Geneva dealing with the need to bar weapons from space? In his televised and broadcast conversation with Soviet journalists in Moscow on 13 January, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that this could have very grave consequences. If the United States embarked upon this path the talks would be blown up.

There is no choice here, or middle road. Either you treat space seriously, prevent an arms race in space, and keep it nonmilitarized, or there will be an arms race. Andrey Gromyko emphasized that there could be no half measure in solving the issue of banning space weapons.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON AIM OF SOVIET-U.S. ARMS TALKS

LD151846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended in Geneva exactly 1 week ago. Accord was reached at it concerning new Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

The stream of responses to the results of the Geneva meeting has not decreased over the past week. One cannot fail to pick out from this stream the particularly large number of commentaries devoted to the problem of preventing the militarization of space. By all accounts, it is this issue that will have key importance for progress at the forthcoming talks. In connection with this, one cannot fail to recall that at first, the U.S. side tried in every way to keep the problems of outerspace from being examined at all. The Washington administration, having proclaimed the notorious star wars doctrine, was in essence trying to make it so that space would be open for an arms race. Naturally, this was a completely unacceptable stand, and the Americans were told this repeatedly both before the Geneva meeting and at the meeting itself. In the final analysis, the point of view prevailed that neither the issue of strategic arms nor the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons could be examined without considering the issue of preventing an arms race in space.

True, belligerent voices are still to be heard in Washington even after the Geneva meeting. Pentagon chief Weinberger, for example, says the United States will continue to implement its space program. Here assertions are made about this program having a defensive nature. However, U.S. scientists themselves admit that such assertions are unfounded. (Robert Bowman), president of the Institute for the Study of Space Problems, plainly states that systems in the spirit of star wars are not defensive, but have the capabilities of offensive weapons against targets on earth. The scientist offers a further argument: Even what he calls a dubious defensive potential in space would create a threat, since the temptation to strike a first nuclear blow would increase for a country possessing a shield against a counterstrike.

It is characteristic that, as the latest public opinion polls in the United States have shown, the majority of Americans think implementation of the star wars program would make the arms race even more dangerous. The aim of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks is the prevention of an arms race in space and an end to it on earth. That is why, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed in his conversation with political observers, we have in mind that weapons intended for use against targets in space should be categorically banned, and that there should also be a categorical ban on weapons intended for use from space against earth as a planet.

OBSERVER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ARMS RACE, TALKS

LD121417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Dmitriy Nikolayevich Fedotov of Penza asks: Do the U.S. propaganda assertions that the United States lags behind the USSR in armaments correspond to reality?

No. Such assertions have nothing in common with reality. By the mid-seventies, approximate balance had been established in the quantity and quality of the strategic nuclear weapons of the USSR and the United States. That is, the USSR had 2,500 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, and the United States had 2,300, but the United States had an advantage in the number of nuclear warheads.

When the United States began deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, the USSR was compelled to adopt equivalent measures, that is to say, the same measures, to restore equality in this type of armament, too.

In conventional armaments there are disproportions for both the USSR and the United States, which are explained by the differences in type of the two powers' Armed Forces, and differences in their structure and organization. But the combat capabilities of these forces are approximately the same, although the NATO countries are ahead of the Warsaw Pact countries in the number of warheads with the divisions in Europe. Thus the USSR has no military supremacy over the United States and has never had it. Why, then, does U.S. propaganda assert that the Soviets have military supremacy?

The answer was supplied by none other than U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. He said: The United States will spend all that is required to increase America's might, and to obtain an advantage over the Soviet Union. Such striving is pointless, as the Soviet Union will not permit the military equilibrium to be upset. But this striving is very dangerous, because every new spiral of the arms race undermines international stability and increases the threat of an outbreak of war.

Dmitriy Stepanovich Babayev of Kuybyshev asks what sort of defensive umbrella the United States intends to put up in a nuclear war. Is it really impenetrable, Comrade Babayev asks.

The Pentagon has conceived the idea of turning space into an arena for military operations. The defensive umbrella about which Comrade Babayev writes is an antimissile defense system that would guarantee the total destruction of the opponent's missiles. The Pentagon strategists' idea is that such a system should consist of various types of beam weapons, as well as of defensive missiles [protivorakety] with conventional and nuclear warheads, electro-magnetic cannon, and other weapons deployed in space, in the air, and on earth. The term "defensive umbrella" coined by the Pentagon clearly does not correspond to the essence of the antimissile system. What is involved is an offensive weapon. One of the advocates of the notion of the defensive umbrella, a certain (Carris), plainly stated that the establishment of such a system would serve no purpose for the United States if there were no plan to deliver a first strike and start a nuclear war.

However, how impenetrable is the defensive umbrella? In a brochure issued last year, the Pentagon itself acknowledged that in the period between 1990 and 2000 A.D., the technology then available would be able to defend only a few areas, each with a radius of 45 km. The brochure points out that this is sufficient to ensure the security of the ICBMs' launch silos, but utterly useless for the population.

Boris Andreyevich Zhilkin, a resident of Kursk Oblast, asks us to tell him whether Western propaganda is telling the truth in saying that an antimissile system is something very humane, as it destroys only missiles, not people.

I would like to quote the bourgeois American paper, NEWSDAY, which is very far from any striving to promote nuclear disarmament, but which has not lost the ability to see the Pentagon's nuclear plans in their true light. This paper writes: When the United States Pershing II missiles are fully deployed in West Germany, they will be able to hit Soviet targets in less than 10 minutes. The D5 missiles about to be installed on Trident submarines and the MX missile are also first-strike weapons.

When these missiles are deployed, side by side with our arsenal of cruise missiles, NEWSDAY adds, we shall have the potential for the complete destruction of Soviet nuclear weapons. If at the same time we have a defensive shield for our ballistic missiles and the weapons to destroy Soviet early-warning satellites, we shall theoretically have the opportunity to intimidate the USSR with an ultimatum. In other words, the antimissile defense system, itself aimed in reality only at missiles, is designed to ensure the impunity, as is clear from the statements in NEWSDAY, of those who might think of using the Pershing II, D5 and MX missiles, which were created to kill people. Consequently, the assertions of Western propaganda about antimissile weapons that are supposedly harmless to life on earth are a deliberate deception, pursuing the aim of justifying the creation of an antimissile defense system.

Petr Maksimovich Makhitruk of the village of (Bravary) in Khmelnitskiy Oblast writes that West Europe, having permitted the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, must feel a sense of threat hanging over it.

Petr Maksimovich is quite right. Bound to the United States by bonds of military cooperation, surrendering to intimidation and pressure from Washington, the Governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy have made their territory available for the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. However, the peoples of the countries of West Europe have risen in a struggle that is unprecedented in the history of West Europe in the mass scale of its hold on all strata of society against the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons. The awareness that nuclear war in Europe cannot be limited and will mean the collapse of the European civilization makes the European peoples allies in the struggle for peace and disarmament. It is clear that the public of West Europe is attracted by the Soviet Union's readiness for the most radical decisions, making it possible to advance the cause of nuclear disarmament.

The popularity of the Soviet peace initiatives, and not only in West Europe, but also in the United States itself, played a prominent role in the fact that a Soviet-American meeting took place in Geneva on 7-8 January. During the meeting, the sides agreed on the subject of the coming Soviet-American negotiations. This will be a set of issues bearing on strategic and medium-range space and nuclear weapons, considered comprehensively.

In Geneva, the sides stated that in the final analysis, the coming talks, like all efforts in the sphere of limiting and reducing armaments, should lead to the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons. As for the Soviet Union, that is its permanent aim.

AMERICANS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

LD111805 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS) -- Oleg Shirokov, TASS observer, writes:

The NEW YORK TIMES and CBS Television jointly conducted a public opinion poll on American attitudes to the "star wars" program. The results of the poll unambiguously state that the majority of Americans are seriously worried by plans to militarize space. Fifty-four percent of those polled said that "star wars" makes the arms race even more dangerous.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration has no intention of renouncing its "star wars" program. The program for the militarization of space being pursued by the Washington administration is "an attempt to establish the potential to deliver a first strike for the United States," said Richard Garvin, the well-known U.S. physicist.

But will this program enhance U.S. security? Not at all. Absolutely unpenetrable shields have never existed, and that is all the less reason to suppose that such a "shield" can be created in our day. This is also understood in the United States. A large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, "would not respond to the defense interests of the United States, which is what the administration is trying to give assurances of." The majority of U.S. military and civilian experts and many authoritative political figures consider the concept of "star wars" as basically worthless. Former Defense Secretary McNamara prognosticates that "the initiative in the strategic defense sphere will die of its own accord, but the United States will pay a huge price for it -- political, economic, and military."

While not ensuring U.S. security, the "star wars" program acutely heightens the risk of a nuclear conflict breaking out. The militarization of space will lead to "the most dangerous consequences that have ever arisen in the nuclear age." Such is the basic conclusion of a report prepared by J. Pike, assistant director of space studies in the Federation of American Scientists, and T. (Longstreth), scientific worker at the Arms Control Association. Deployment of antimissile defense systems will inevitably call forth a relentless offensive arms race," the consequences of which, these specialists believe, will be a sharp increase in the risk of nuclear war.

And, finally, another aspect linked with the realization of the "star wars" program that seriously concerns Americans is the huge financial outlay at a time when crisis tendencies are again on the rise in the U.S. economy. The Washington administration has made the decision to reduce spending on social programs in the 1985-86 financial year by $34 billion, yet the Pentagon plans to spend $26 billion alone on developing the "star wars" program. The implementation of this entire program, according to experts, will cost American taxpayers an astronomical sum, $1 trillion.

CLAIMS OF SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

LD152016 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 15 Jan 85

["For An Honest, Serious Approach" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes: Speaking at the Foreign-Policy Association in New York, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam made absurd allegations that the USSR violates assumed obligations. What can be said in connection with such contentions?

It is well-known that the American side has been using the above argument for a long time now, it can be said, from the very start of consideration of disarmament issues after World War II. It can only be said in response to it that the Soviet Union has never violated assumed obligations as regards the limitation of the arms race under any circumstances. It can also be said that no state has made a more radical and further-reaching proposal on verification matters than the Soviet Union.

It is also known that when nuclear weapons appeared and the issue of verification arose, the USSR proposed in the United Nations that these weapons be banned once and for all. The Soviet Union has always stood for the widest, all-embracing verification, in short for universal verification. For many years it has been insisting on the adoption of a proposal for universal disarmament under universal verification.

The Soviet Union is prepared also today to consider the proposal for universal and complete disarmament under universal and complete international verification. This means that American representatives can take part in this verification. So far as hints that the Soviet Union does not honor obligations undertaken under signed agreements are concerned, they are nothing more than inventions. The American side at that has never been able to cite evidence that the USSR really violates anything. The Soviet side has categorically rejected such charges.

Our country does not have the habit of breaking its commitments under treaties and agreements, signed by it and other states, be it bilateral or multilateral agreements. It is not for violating them that the USSR signs agreements, it fulfils them from beginning to end. As to the SALT-2 agreement which was, in particular, mentioned by Dam, it is known that the United States has not ratified it. Therefore, the commitments made by the sides under that agreement are not legally in force. Other examples: the United States has obstructed the treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions, signed several years ago, and the threshold agreement on nuclear weapons tests.

On the whole it can be said that the Soviet Union stands for businesslike, serious talks, for real abidance by the goals outlined at the Geneva meeting, for real work to ensure peace.

V. KOBYSH CONSIDERS RESULTS OF GENEVA MEETING

PM151300 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Talks Lie Ahead"]

[Text] Last week we spoke of the impatience with which we were awaiting news from Geneva, where A.A. Gromyko was conducting extremely serious discussions with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The news arrived and, bearing in mind the fact that we entertained no illusions but expected specific results from a meeting which in itself was highly unusual, it is perfectly possible to say that the news is not at all bad.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo announcement in connection with the Geneva conference emphasizes the importance of the accord reached at the meeting in regard to the subject and objectives of Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of space and nuclear arms, which will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole. In his conversation with political observers, A.A. Gromyko set out the problem with the utmost clarity: "The arms race must not begin in space and must be ended on earth. This is the main task that faced the participants in the Geneva meeting."

The results of the Geneva meeting prompted the most lively and fully justified interest all over the world. Let us listen, for example, to a voice that we have not always heard over the past few years -- a RENMIN RIBAO commentary. The step toward dialogue between the USSR and the United States, the Chinese newspaper notes, accords with the aspirations of the world's peoples who advocate disarmament, and therefore deserves approval.

We would like to believe that this is said, sincerely, because the Chinese people, like all other peoples in the world, understand: Mankind has approached a line which must not be crossed, otherwise things will be bad for everyone, regardless of ambitions and the number of nuclear charges and regardless of good intentions or belief in luck.

Actually, nothing has happened in Geneva as yet; nothing, that is, apart from the fact that the sides there reached the joint conclusion: There is only one way -- to hold talks on limiting the arms race and destroying weapons before they destroy people. But this is plenty in a world where people have not forgotten about good news in regard to curbing the arms race.

What is essential is the fact that an understanding was reached in Geneva that the forthcoming and -- and there must be no place for misconceptions here -- very difficult talks are intended to be purposeful, completely new, and based on consideration of the objective realities of today's world with its strategic impasses. Though we are aware that there have to be at least two sides in any talks, we nevertheless have to feel satisfaction at the fact that the Geneva accord reflects the USSR's purposeful peace-loving policy, a policy which aims to limit and end the arms race in all directions; a policy founded on the principle of equality and equal security.

Let us repeat that the road to the adoption of agreed decisions, and they must cover both space and nuclear weapons, will not be easy, evaluating the situation soberly. Much will have to be started virtually from scratch, because Washington's policy in recent years has disrupted and disorganized the whole process of arms limitation and reduction.

Our country has no illusions as to the fact that the present U.S. course shows inconsistency, to put it mildly. While agreeing, on the one hand, to engage in far-reaching talks, by their practical actions the U.S. Administration's leaders, on the other hand, are already calling into question the possibility of reaching agreements, without which there can be no strategic stability in the world. How are we to explain, for example, the fact that the makers of U.S. military policy see the way to this stability as only via the creation of an all-embracing ABM system with space-based components? Furthermore, the idea of "star wars" is presented as a kind of antithesis to nuclear weapons -- in other words, as something purely defensive and even humane. The USSR's stance is different. The consequences if the United States were to breach the accord reached in Geneva in regard to the need to prevent an arms race in space would be most grave. "If it were to take this path, "A.A. Gromyko declared, "the talks would be torpedoed."

It is, of course, possible to deceive someone who is being fed on the meager rations of U.S. mass propaganda. But first, why assume that everyone is restricted to these rations, and second, why assume that the other side would be unable to accept the challenge, even if it is moved from the earth into the expanses of space?

Such premises are no good for serious talks. Our approach to talks, K.U. Chernenko indicated, is based on the premise that they must be honest and businesslike. The objective of talks must be not to deceive one's partner and public opinion -- we cannot agree to such morality -- but to seek mutually acceptable solutions in accord with the interests of peace. This is how the Soviet Union approaches the talks, fully aware of how crucial and important they are for mankind's future. It expects the same from the other side.

MCFARLANE REMARKS ON SPACE WEAPONS TESTS VIEWED

LD151655 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Speaking in an interview with the American television company NBC, Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President on national security affairs, said that the United States had no intention of giving up a routine test of anti-satellite weapons scheduled for next March.

McFarlane even complained of the "injustice" of the Soviet Union's position which was allegedly striving to dismantle the U.S. program of anti-satellite systems, while preserving a similar Soviet program intact.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has announced its readiness to come to terms both on the prohibition of the development of new and the elimination of the existing anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet side has more than once said that it is prepared to prohibit completely all attack systems in space. The U.S.S.R. has taken an exclusively important decision, having announced a unilateral moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons into space for as long as other states, the U.S.A. among them, act in a similar manner.

A U.S. decision to follow the example of the Soviet Union and announce by way of the first step, a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite systems, would without a doubt be received the world over as a manifestation of Washington's good will on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

Conversely, continued testing of new anti-satellite weapons by the United States in the conditions of the Soviet moratorium on similar measures would be another instance of the U.S. "double standard" in its approach to the solution of arms limitation and reduction problems, and Washington's fresh attempt at winning unilateral military advantages.

Apart from a series of "inaccuracies," for example, pronouncements to the effect that the U.S.A. is "only inaugurating" a program of anti-satellite weapons (the U.S.A. had developed an ASAT system more than 20 years ago), the interview of the U.S. presidential assistant had some really interesting revelations. In his remarks he put the U.S. attack anti-satellite weapons in the category of "strategic defense" systems, although such systems are offensive beyond all doubt.

Thus, Robert McFarlane willingly or unwillingly admitted the inconsistency of attempts at passing off Reagan's strategic defense initiative as something aimed exclusively at acquiring a capability to destroy nuclear missiles.

Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, made some really fantastic conclusions in New York concerning the agreements signed earlier, in his words, the U.S. "star wars" program perfectly agrees with the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defense systems, while the chief task of the U.S.A. is allegedly to "prevent the Russians" from breaching that agreement.

A pathetic joke is sometimes told outside the U.S.A. The United States, the joke goes, has embarked on the implementation of a large-scale program to develop systems for destroying satellites, including the satellites used to verify the observance of agreements. But since, the present Washington administration has derailed almost every single agreement on limiting the arms race, it turns out that such satellites have virtually nothing to monitor. The joke that makes one think....

WEINBERGER SAYS ARMS BUILDUP TO CONTINUE

LD122316 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 13 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to continue the arms build-up. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said this unambiguously in an interview to the CNN television network.

The Pentagon's chief declared for new appropriations for the production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles whose creation is the cornerstone of the programme of the United States strategic rearming implemented by the Reagan administration. Weinberger went so far as to allege that the voting in the U.S. Congress against the continuation of their construction might have an extremely unfavourable effect on the talks on disarmament. He stressed that the United States is not going to stop the tests of the anti-satellite armament systems ASAT, either. Weinberger also confirmed that the Reagan administration is not going to give up the programme of "star wars" announced by the President. He stressed the administration has neither the intention nor the wish to stop the research into the development of a large-scale system of anti-missile defence with space-basing elements.

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON AIR FORCE SPACE POLICY

LD151437 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 15 TASS -- THE WASINGTON POST carries excerpts from a secret document of the U.S. Department of the Air Force concerning plans to develop space arms and to use space for military purposes. This document was signed by General Charles A. Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff, and circulated by the Air Force last year as the Air Force basic combat manual on the question of aerospace doctrine. The manual included the document "Military Space Doctrine, prepared as far back as 1982. [sentence as received]

In accordance with the manual the U.S. Air Force should operate under a policy that calls for gaining and maintaining space superiority, THE WASHINGTON POST says. The manual says that the military should no longer draw distinctions between the atmosphere where planes operate and outer space, since space provides an unlimited potential and opportunity for military operations and a place where the airforce can perform or support all of its missions and tasks. The Air Force should gain technological superiority in the aerospace and ensure a prolonged warfighting capability by developing the potential for combat operations in the space medium. The compliers of the document say that space-based weapon systems could contribute to increased survivability in war and could be used to establish U.S. space control and superiority.

The Air Force manual makes it clear that talks on arms reduction should not be allowed to interfere with the implementation of plans for the militarisation of space. The bulk of the manual, THE WASHINGTON POST says, makes clear the Air Force view that arms control should not be allowed to interfere with military development.

Analysing the Pentagon's manual, THE WASHINGTON POST says that the military is prepared to move well beyond the now existing space and anti-satellite systems. In conclusion THE WASHINGTON POST stresses that the Pentagon has already begun carrying out dangerous plans to prepare for "star wars" and develop new space arms systems. In this connection the newspaper meaningfully mentions that the White House recently approved a proposal of the U.S. Department of the Air Force for establishing a joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR PACT MEETING POSTPONEMENT

LD160059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- The official announcement regarding the postponement of the regular session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee does not mention the reason behind this decision. It was announced on 28 December last year that the session would take place in Sofia in mid-January.

The reports on Friday by Western sources in Moscow according to which the cause of the postponement could be K. Chernenko's "medical indisposition" have thus far not been officially confirmed. It is true that the 73-year-old Soviet head of state and party did not appear in Red Square during Marshal Ustinov's funeral, but somewhat later, on 27 September, he personally presented high-ranking awards to prominent Soviet writers. This is why well informed Moscow sources did not link the postponement of the Sofia meeting with any deterioration in their leader's health, but allow the possibility that "bad weather was the cause of the Eastern European leaders' joint decision to meet later."

Apart from this, these circles are more inclined to link the postponement with the preparation of a new political platform of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, upon which it is necessary to build the elements on which the U.S.-Soviet Geneva agreement on starting new arms talks is based.

If one is to base one's judgment on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's 2-hour television statement, the strategic position of the USSR and itsallies has "fundamentally changed" since the most recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in January 1983. This is the result of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and of the strengthening of NATO's nuclear arsenals, to which the Warsaw Pact replied with "countermeasures" by starting the process of moving Soviet missile systems from Soviet territory to Czechoslovak and the GDR territory.

The best indication that there has been a change is the fact that Gromyko was authorized to offer all the disputed questions regarding the missile crisis, including medium-range stragegic weapons and space weapons, in the form of a package and also to offer integral talks to the United States. This call for a new negotiating technique. In essence, well informed Moscow sources say, the Warsaw Pact's Prague declaration has not lost its topicality, but the new strategic position of the Eastern European countries also calls for new criteria for maintaining the military balance that has thus far existed between the two blocs.

The Soviet Union, as Gromyko specified, "has a mandate from its allies" to negotiate with Washington on their joint security and has the duty to "report" to the Political Consultative Committee on the contents of the accords achieved during the Geneva talks between the United States and the USSR. From this the Warsaw Pact's new platform should also emerge the biggest change in which could be in the sphere of the modality of negotiating with the United States, while it is expected that "all the peace initiatives contained in the Prague Declaration would remain in force."

Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces, who visited the Soviet Union's allies toward the end of last year, was allegedly given only a limited amount of time to prepare the Sofia summit meeting in light of the new U.S.-Soviet agreement in Geneva.

His special mission, well informed domestic sources here say, was also made delicate by three changes in the Warsaw Pact's Command headquarters, because apart from Marshal Ustinov's death the Hungarian and Czechoslovak defense ministers have also been replaced. According to what can unofficially be learned in Moscow today, this could be one of the reasons behind the sudden decision to postpone the regular session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

PPR'S OBODOWSKI CHAIRS CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD151654 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 15 Jan 85

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 14 -- The 113th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee opened here today with Poland's Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski in the chair of the debates.

The Executive Committee will examine multilateral cooperation of the socialist community states. It will focus its debates on working out and introducing automated production systems which are to include sets of highly automated equipment, modern technological processes, modern transport systems and the use of new tools controlled by one electronic digital computer.

The Executive Committee will also discuss issues of improving transport between socialist states, including the development and modernization of railway lines, roads, sea harbours, the organization of navigation as well as the development of air transport in the years 1986-90. The committee is also expected to work out a new complex programme of cooperation of the CMEA member states in transport for the years 1991-2000.

MOSCOW VIEWS CEMA DEVELOPMENT IN 1984

LD151818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 15 Jan 85

[From the "Countries of Socialism" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Taking part in our program today is Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev, director of the International Institute for Economic Problems and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Yuriy Semenovich, how have the fraternal countries ended the past year?

[Shiryayev] 1984 ended with a balance that was not bad for the countries of the socialist community. If one looks at generalizing indices, such as the national income produced, gross industrial output, labor productivity, capital investments, and agricultural production, then on all of these indices the CEMA member-countries have achieved steady growth. In particular, national income, compared with 1983, grew by 4 percent while in Western European countries, the countries of the European Economic Community, it did so only by 2.2 percent. Industrial production grew by 4.4 percent -- in the EEC countries by 2.7 percent. As you see, the difference is weighty, and whatever index we take it is obvious that 1984 was the year when the successes of 1983 were consolidated in the community of the CEMA countries, when a tendency for a steady, dynamic growth was outlined.

This growth, of course, differs from country to country, but one would like to note its common feature: Data for 1984 shows that this growth is being built in general on an intensive basis.

The basic source for economic development is labor productivity, because both growths in capital investment and drawing in labor resources to the sphere of industry in all countries took place on a smaller scale then growth in national income. A positive result, if we look at 1984, was also the fact that the economies of lesser developed CEMA member-countries grew at rapid rates. In 1984, with general rates in industry at 4.4 percent, the Republic of Cuba increased its industrial production by 8 percent; Mongolia by 7.8 percent; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam increased the volume of its industrial production just as substantially. This means that the process of balancing the level of economic development of the CEMA member-countries continues, and that the contribution of each country to the economic potential of the community is becoming greater.

However, it is not just a question of these economic indices: It is always important to see what lies behind them. Each index, such as labor productivity, can be reached in various ways. An analysis of the year past shows that the main means of raising labor productivity has become the comprehensive intensification of industry: Today it is the everyday practice of the community of the CEMA member-countries, and it is toward this that those measures worked out by the CEMA member-countries at last year's Moscow economic summit conference. A noteworthy result of 1984 is the fact that the confident growth has made it possible for the fraternal countries to map out stable and steady rates of development for their economies for the year 1985, the concluding year of the 5-year plan. This inspires confidence that the 5-year plan will be fulfilled in the CEMA community; that the indices for the growth in production and national well-being will be substantially higher, based on the acceleration of growth of the last 3 years of the current quinquennium.

SOCIALIST NUCLEAR COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

LD151214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] A session of the scientific council of the Unified Institute of Nuclear Research opened today in Dubna. Taking part in its work are leading physicists of the 11 socialist member-countries of this international scientific organization: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechslovakia. On the agenda is discussion of a plan for the development of the institute in the period up to 1990. The scientific council will also sum up the results of scientific work, and draft a program of scientific research and international cooperation for 1985.

IZVESTIYA SEES OPEC RESISTING WESTERN PRESSURE

PM151007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Yermachenkov article: "Against the Oil Monopolies"]

[Text] Last year the West, headed by the United States, stepped up pressure on the oil-producing countries in an attempt to force them to lower their oil prices yet again. In March 1983 the U.S. Administration forced the OPEC countries to cut the quoted price for a barrel of oil from (?$34) to $29 and has now begun to view this as a first step on the path toward a further lowering of prices.

The United States and other Western powers have always been hostile to OPEC. They could not accept the growth in that organization's political and economic prestige, but most of all they were afraid of the possibility of an oil embargo by the OPEC members.

On the White House's instructions the U.S. Energy Department modeled a Near East oil crisis in summer 1983 and came to the conclusion that unless the strategic oil stocks were used, oil prices in the United States would triple to $98 a barrel. This prompted Washington to institute an interdepartmental operations group consisting of representatives of seven departments including the Pentagon and the State Department. This group was assigned the task of drawing up plans to overcome possible oil supply crises.

President Reagan presented one such plan to the heads of state and government of seven Western countries at their London conference in June 1984. The plan was ostensibly aimed at maintaining oil supplies in the event of a worsening of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, but in fact it was designed to undermine OPEC's influence and further reduce the prices set by this organization. The nub of the plan was the idea of taking measures to prevent panic buying in an "emergency" and to enable private companies to set up secret oil stocks.

The leaders of the "Seven" agreed in London to follow an integrated strategy and tactics with regard to the OPEC countries. In the London "economic declaration" they resolved to continue acting jointly to achieve their set goals.

Having secured the other Western countries' support, Washington began attaching paramount significance to restricting oil purchases in the OPEC countries and preventing the creation of large stocks of petroleum products. At the same time, the U.S. Administration paid ever increasing attention to increasing oil extraction in countries not belonging to OPEC. In addition, it tried to break the oil-producing countries' unity and, at the same time, resorted to wide-scale dumping of oil on the market from its own strategic and commercial stocks. All this produced an artificial oil glut last summer and forced the oil-producing countries to step up the defense of their own interests. In August 1984 the OPEC countries were forced to cut back their oil extraction and thereby eased to some extent the pressure exerted on the market by the West.

In mid-October, however, Britain and Norway cut the prices for oil extracted by their enterprises. Commenting on this decision, U.S. Energy Secretary D. Hodel predicted that "in the coming months prices will undergo further reduction." At the same time he advised the oil-producing countries "not to oppose market forces and not to hinder the free formation of oil prices." British Energy Secretary P. Walker warned the oil-producing states that his country would "not cut its production even if the OPEC countries ask it to."

However, the members of this organization did not accept the "advice" from Washington and London. The OPEC oil ministers, meeting at an emergency conference in Geneva at the end of last October, decided to maintain prices at $29 a barrel. They agreed to reduce the OPEC countries' total oil extraction from 17.5 million to 16 million barrels a day to stabilize prices.

OPEC is being blackmailed and pressured not only by the West's ruling circles but also by the oil monopolies which are trying to make extra profit from the OPEC countries' difficulties. In particular, the Western corporations demanded that the Persian Gulf oil-production countries, which were already in a difficult position because of the escalation of hostilities in the region, should assume the extra burden of transport costs. Insurance companies began raising their premiums several times over, and the oil-purchasing companies have been soliciting price discounts ranging from $1-$3 a barrel from the Persian Gulf countries.

In December 1984 the U.S. oil companies, which monopolize the oil and petroleum product trade, began one after another to force down the purchase prices for "black gold." (Moore), chief economist of the First Chicago Corporation, acknowledged recently that the pressure on OPEC was tremendous. In fact, although oil consumption increased in the final quarter of 1984 in comparison with the previous quarter, the problems involved in selling oil increased. Explaining the reasons for the lowering of oil prices, the Saudi and Kuwaiti petroleum ministers stated that the Western countries, and primarily the United States, are dumping 3-4 million barrels of oil a day on the market from their strategic and commercial stocks, thus undermining the stability of OPEC's prices.

However, the West's efforts did not achieve the desired results this time, either. The participants in the OPEC conference in Geneva at the end of December rejected the entreaties of Washington and its allies and adopted a number of important decisions designed to stabilize prices for "black gold." OPEC headquarters decided to set up a monitoring body, which was assigned the task not only checking on all oil deals but also preventing the OPEC countries from exceeding the set oil extraction quotas and from selling oil at artificially low prices.

The reduction of oil extraction to 16 million barrels a day was a difficult step for the OPEC countries, since most of them have been facing serious economic problems in recent years. Indonesia's debt has risen to $31 billion, Venezuela's is $32 billion, Nigeria's $22 billion, and Algeria's $14 billion. The OPEC countries' income fell by $40 billion in 1983 and by another $11 billion, according to estimates, last year.

The indebtedness of a number of oil-producing countries to the United States and other Western states and their international organizations has become an instrument of real blackmail and threats, which Washington is using to try to ensure certain countries' political and economic subordination to its interests.

The oil-producing countries' losses resulting from the fall in oil prices are developing into an outright gain for the United States and other Western countries. In 1984 alone the United States spent $7.6 billion less on oil imports than in 1983, which undoubtedly helped to a certain extent to revive the U.S. economy. The fall in oil prices is having a "very beneficial effect from the viewpoint of a further slowing down of the rate of inflation," P. Martin, vice chairman of the board of governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, stated recently.

However, Washington is not only concerned about inflation. The main U.S. aim is to try to pull the economy out of the latest crisis at the oil-producing countries' expense. They are hoping on the Potomac that a fall in oil prices will make it possible not only to curtail the slowdown in U.S. economic development observed in recent months but also to encourage investors of capital and so lead to a new revival of economic activity. At the same time, the Americans are trying to instill in the oil-producing countries' representatives the idea that U.S. economic development could generate greater demand for oil and thereby increase their income.

However, the oil-producing countries learned long ago from bitter experience that such promises can turn out to give them not increased income but increased indebtedness and an intensification of their economic dependence on the United States and other Western countries and their financial centers. All the oil-producing countries are thus aware that the Western countries' plot is aimed not only against OPEC but against all oil-producing countries and that, in the event of a fall in oil prices, they will suffer huge losses and some will be on the verge of financial collapse ("Even a $1 price cut," Labastida Ochoa, Mexico's secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, stated recently, "means losses of $500 million for the country"). In the face of a growing onslaught by the Western monopolies they attach special significance to consolidating the unity of their ranks. The Geneva conference that ended recently showed that OPEC is a strong and prestigious organization and that it is capable not only of galvanizing its own forces but also defending its own interests.

B-52 LEAVES FOR CANADIAN CRUISE MISSILE TESTS

LD152045 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 15 TASS -- A B-52 bomber of the U.S. Air Force with four cruise missiles aboard took off from Grand Forks, North Dakota, today to fly to the Beaufort Sea within the Arctic Circle, UPI news agency reported. This was the start of the second test of cruise missiles over Canadian territory which has been selected by the Pentagon as a testing ground because its terrain resembles that of the Soviet Union. The Pentagon plans to hold another two cruise missile tests in March 1985, and on that occasion, UPI said, the missiles will not be launched from aircraft. The U.S. military's action caused indignation among Canadian anti-war activists who staged protest demonstrations. There are more than 60 anti-war organizations in Canada now. During the next test of American cruise missiles over Canadian territory they are going to lift a huge driftnet with the help of balloons to interfere with the test.

Commentary Views Testing

LD161112 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] Washington has announced that a new series of the tests of American long-range cruise missiles is to go ahead in Canada. Commentary is by Viktor Olin.

The program of the tests provides for checking the homing system of the missiles and in-flight tests of long-range air-launched cruise missiles. The program is to be completed by the end of March. Nuclear missiles of this class have already been installed in strategic B-52 bombers. They became operational as of December 1982. Why is a second series of tests going ahead? The missiles are to be tested in conditions as close as possible to those in the European part of the Soviet Union and the Moscow area. The climate and terrain in Canada are similar to those in the European USSR. That is why the tests will go ahead in Alberta, which is on the same parallel as Moscow. The snow cover and low hills in Alberta will provide data that could not be obtained at the proving range in Utah, the United States. This makes it absolutely clear what long-range cruise missiles are designed for and where they may fly. By the end of this decade the United States intends to install them in 200 aircraft; each of them will carry 20 such missiles. It is quite impossible to foretell all the military and political implications of these measures. There can be no doubt however that the deployment and tests of missiles capable of reaching targets anywhere on Soviet territory are aimed at upsetting the military balance and securing military superiority.

In their analysis of that development, specialists at the Brookings Institution in the United States have pointed to the fact that their sole consequences will be a further arms race and that as a result, talks on arms limitation and reduction may be undermined and the problem of arms control considerably complicated. This introduces another destabilizing factor in the already complicated world situation. Tension will grow, since the introduction of a small nuclear delivery vehicle virtually undetectable by radar leaves very little time for decisionmaking. This in turn considerably increases the risks of a conflict by air, the technical factor, or human factor.

It is no secret that the Soviet Union has to take retaliatory measures in the field of strategic weapons to make sure that the principle of equal security is not violated.

But this country is categorically opposed to competition in strategic weapons. It believes that the main task is to preserve parity, but at the lowest possible level. That is why the Soviet Union is proposing that an agreement be reached now on freezing nuclear arsenals, including such dangerous weapons as cruise missiles.

U.S. TRADE WAR AGAINST SOCIALIST STATES FAILS

LD152328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Text] Using the false pretext of safeguarding national security, the U.S. Administration is putting up more and more barriers in the path of expanding international trade, primarily with the USSR and other socialist countries. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Vitaliy Gan:

In putting the U.S. approach to trade with the USSR into words, (Burrough), a figure in the Truman administration, declared that everything has a potential military signifi-fance apart, perhaps, from chewing gum. It is hard to say which was more evident in what he said -- cynicism or silliness. In those first postwar years there was of course no question of chewing gum for the Soviet economy, which has been undermined in the fighting against Hitler's Germany. Our country was refused what it really needed. Using as their basis in 1984 the principle put forward by (Burrough), the United States introduced controls on exports to socialist countries. As we know, time has shown that Washington's gamble failed. The trade boycott organized by the United States as part of the cold war against the USSR did not stop the Soviet state's economic growth which was gathering impressive rates quite independently.

However, it looks as if the current administration has not learned the lessons of the past. As THE WASHINGTON POST discovered, the White House has sanctioned the introduction of stricter control by the Pentagon over exports of modern U.S. technology. The Defense Department is being given the right, on a constant basis, to review U.S. technology items for export and to veto the sale of goods as it sees fit. The fact that the memorandum signed by McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, does not directly mention socialist countries does not change things. In striking a blow against the whole system of international trade, this step by the administration is indubitably of an anti-Soviet and anticommunist nature. It is an attempt to put normal East-West trade turnover into the hard procrustean bed of Washington's whim. People on the Potomac do not want to see through the anti-Soviet haze, which covers the eyes of some administration figures, that such measures will damage primarily the United States itself. It is difficult to deny that THE WASHINGTON POST is fair when it notes that the Pentagon's interference will only serve to undermine substantially the position of U.S. companies in world markets.

U.S. businessmen understand perfectly well that each banned trade deal with the USSR is a definite plus for foreign competitors. The economic war against socialist countries has never paid off and never will, all the more so now that there has been an immeasurable growth in the socialist community's economic potential. To put it briefly and in the words of a well-known U.S. saying: The United States has shot itself in the foot.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON START OF VESSEY'S TALKS IN PRC

PM151130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "U.S.-Chinese Military Talks"]

[Text] Talks have begun in Beijing between J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army General Staff. Speaking at a reception in Vessey's honor, Yang Dezhi said: "The U.S. delegation's visit will promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship and the further development of relations between the two countries and their Armed Forces." In his words, "certain contacts in professional spheres have been established over the past few years between the two countries' Armed Forces." In reply, Vessey stressed that the Beijing talks and his trip around China will promote "mutual understanding between the two countries' Armed Forces."

FOREIGN MINISTRY FETES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

PM140937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Connection With His Departure"]

[Text] On 10 January the USSR Foreign Ministry gave a dinner in connection with the final departure of Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

TASS DESCRIBES USSR SOLDIERS' DEFECTION FROM DRA

LD160823 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 16 Jan 85

["Washington's Criminal Actions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin

Afghan counter-revolutionary chieftains, with money contributed by patrons in Washington and Islamabad, have since long devised a pay rate for every mosque or schoolhouse blown, for every supporter of a new life in Afghanistan killed, for every Afghan murdered by bandits, no matter whether this is an old man, woman or just a kid. At present, it seems, a new rate has been introduced -- Washington's rate for a capture of servicemen from the limited Soviet military contingent invited to Afghanistan by its government. It is owing to the desire to make money at Americans' expense, rather than humanitarian considerations on the part of the bandits, that individual captured Soviet soldiers are brought to Pakistan and then to the United States. Washington's propaganda department, whose lies about the situation in Afghanistan are becoming ever more obvious to a large section of public in the West, need "eye-witnesses" from among Soviet citizens who, after corresponding physical and ideological treatment, would slander under duress against the Soviet Union.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, a former Soviet soldier who recently returned home from the United States, tells me in Moscow about people who carry out such criminal actions and their technique. Well, he was not one of those taken prisoner by bandits due to a shell-shock or grave injury. The Ryzhkov case is exceptional. The soldier's lot proved to be too hard for him. He left his unit, got into the hands of rebels who brought him to Pakistan where he expressed the desire to settle in the United States. From June 1983, he was under intensive guard for four long months at a bandit base near Peshawar. It was there that he first became acquainted with Western paradise, with methods of work used by American and Pakistani special services. It was there that he understood that the doors to the "free world" would open for him only if he joined the ranks of enemies of his country.

Another soldier, captured by the rebels, Aleksandr Voronov, was held in stocks and beaten up during interrogation sessions. Ryzhkov was treated differently: Words, rather than torture, were used to convince him: "You have no choice: You can either help us in the way we deem it necessary, or you will be executed in Pakistan or handed over to Soviet authorities who will show no mercy to you." This message was hammered home to him by Afghan Safi, who, as it turned out, was linked with Pakistani special services. Ryzhkov learnt this from conversations with representatives of various reactionary emigrant organizations eager to share with ringleaders the dollar pie -- the new American pay rate. Emissaries from anti-Soviet emigre organizations Yuriy Miller and Lyudmila Torn visited Peshawar to brainwash Ryzhkov and Voronov. They colourfully described the Western way of life. In order to speed up Ryzhkov's consent to join the ranks of rabid anti-Sovieteers, he was subjected, besides conversations of this kind, to drugs and a meagre diet of three scones and three cups of queasy soup a day.

Ultimately, Ryzhkov, whose father, mother, sister and two brothers were living in Kazakhstan, was forced to sign a statement addressed to the American authorities. In exchange for a domicile in the United States, he undertook to carry out any orders from Washington. He was later told about the nature of these orders after he found himself in Brussels on the way to the United States by member of the European Parliament, British Conservative Party member Lord Betell and by Lyudmila Torn in New York City (the same people who earlier brainwashed Soviet soldiers Rykov and Khlan, who recently returned home from Britain).

Ryzhkov was told to address the press conferences, talk over the radio and television, meet with American students to tell the audiences about invented "atrocities" committed by Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan which he, allegedly, witnessed. All the concoctions were provided by Lyudmila Torn who by the time became not only his "guardian" but also his mistress. Ryzhkov soon found out that Torn, twice as old as her 19-year-old lover, was guided far from personal feelings. She fulfilled an order from special services. Besides, material considerations also underlied her love for Ryzhkov: She pocketed both Ryzhkov's allowance from anti-Soviet emigre organizations and fees for "lectures" full of fabrications about his country.

Having had his share of the delights of the dirty anti-Soviet propaganda cuisine and venal love in New York City, Ryzhkov moved to Washington in March, 1984 to a certain Mikhail Hershkovich-Makarenko, a former criminal who left for Israel and now cooperates with American intelligence. He got there into the same vicious circle -- sleazy propaganda and "dubious love." The only difference was that Ryzhkov was seduced this time not by an emigrant activist woman, but by Mikhail Makarenko who preaches homosexual love.

Finally, Ryzhkov narrates, he understood that this cannot go on any longer. On December 12, 1984, he came to the Soviet Embassy of his own free will and asked for a possibility to return home. He no longer feared any punishment at home. The harshest punishment for him, as Ryzhkov says, was the life to which he doomed himself in the United States -- the human suffering, the feeling of loneliness and humiliation, the constant need to pay a low-grade slander for the existence as an emigrant. Besides, the main thing which he understood in America is that a Soviet person cannot live without home, without Russia.

Setting out to type the story, I could not stop pondering on the circumstances of the "Ryzhkov case" -- a base action conducted not only by special services and anti-Soviet organizations, but also by the Pakistani and the U.S. authorities. There is no other expression with which to describe Islamabad's stance with regard to Soviet servicemen captured by bandits and unlawfully kept prisoner on Pakistani territory, the stance not only with regard to Ryzhkov, but also other Soviet soldiers who recently returned to the Soviet Union. Just as unseemly is the stance of the American State Department who employs delay tactics in response to the Soviet Embassy's demand for a meeting with another serviceman, currently in the United States, Aleksandr Voronov, who also expressed his intention to return home. It is perfectly obvious that such actions run counter to norms of international relations, and responsibility for them fully rests with the American and Pakistani authorities.

KARMAL, USMANKHODZHAYEV SPEAK ON PDPA ANNIVERSARY

PM151201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrations in Kabul: The Afghan People Mark a Noteworthy Date -- the 20th Anniversary of the PDPA's Formation"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jan -- Representatives of the public from all over the republic and many foreign guests have arrived in the Afghan capital for the celebrations. Among them are a CPSU delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and delegations from 27 fraternal communist and workers parties from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A ceremonial session of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers was held in Kabul 10 January. It was opened by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He delivered a report on "The PDPA -- Inspirer and Organizer of the People's Struggle for National and Social Progress."

Our party, all true Afghan patriots, and our friends abroad, the speaker said, are currently marking the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's formation. For the first time in the party's history, we are celebrating a jubilee in a festive atmosphere. Over the years, our party has developed from small, scattered circles and groups into a revolutionary party of the new type, uniting in its ranks many thousands of the working people's best representatives.

The glorious April revolution was accomplished under the PDPA's leadership. It opened a new chapter in the fatherland's history. The revolutionary renewal of ancient Afghanistan began. The PDPA's formation was the natural result of sociopolitical development. Its creation was preceded by a prolonged struggle by leading representatives of the Afghan public to secure and strengthen national independence, bring about the country's democratization, and introduce it to progress.

Leading social thought and the entire democratic movement in our country, as in many countries of the world, received a powerful stimulus from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The national and progressive forces that had long been maturing in Afghan society formed themselves into political currents and groupings and came to constitute a new democratic opposition to the royal absolutism, the feudalists, bureaucrats, and the comprador bourgeoisie, and the political, cultural, and trade penetration by imperialism. These forces were heterogenous in their class and ideological respects. They were still far removed from the people's masses, but they developed a new attitude toward reality among the leading intelligentsia, including the military, and among the leading working people, and thus helped to weaken the despotic, reactionary monarchist regime and create the prerequisites for the coming changes on Afghanistan's historic path.

The date 1 January 1965 was the birthday of a new party -- the PDPA. On that day, the first party congress was held illegally in Kabul. It approved the general program and organizational principles and elected the Central Committee.

The PDPA immediately showed itself to be a party of revolutionary thought and action. Alone of all Afghanistan's political forces and groupings, it realized that at that historical stage, only a national democratic, antifeudal, and anti-imperialist revolution would offer the country real prospects for eliminating the feudal bureaucratic power and ensuring genuine social and national progress and freedom. This was enshrined in the first PDPA program, which was published in the newspaper KHALQ. This put forward as the main task the need to overthrow the feudal, antipopular, exploitative regime, win political power, and make the transition to the noncapitalist path of development. The PDPA program proclaimed as the ultimate goal of this development the building of socialism in Afghanistan.

The birth of the PDPA marked the start of a new stage in the struggle for the revolutionary renewal of the fatherland. On becoming the ruling party, our party assumed tremendous historical responsibility for the fate of the revolution, the people, and the fatherland.

Today, the PDPA is a constantly growing party, increasingly a mass party. At the moment of the April Revolution, it comprised 18,000 people. In the 6 and 1/2 years since then, despite all the difficulties and losses, its numbers have risen to 120,000 members and candidate members. The number of workers, peasants, and craftsmen in the party is growing constantly and steadily. Today they account for 30 percent of the party, and that figure is increasing. In the last 2-3 years, the proportion of these categories of working people among people admitted to the party has been more than 50 percent in most provincial party committees. Today, the party unites representatives of more than 20 fraternal ethnic groups and nationalities.

They fight in a single formation to resolve common tasks. Party organizations have been set up and are active in all the provinces, in the cities, in most districts and regions, in labor collectives and military units, and in many villages.

The PDPA is greeting its 20th anniversary in conditions of a fierce class and anti-inperialist struggle. To stand firm and conquer in the undeclared war that has been imposed on us -- that is the most important task for the whole party and people. Our party is a fighting party. Some 60 percent of its membership are now in the ranks of the Armed Forces. Party members form the main backbone of detachments and groups for the defense of the revolution and local self-defense, and combine labor with ensuring local order and security.

The path that our party has traveled over 20 years has been extremely complex. In the process of its formation and development, the party has encountered a series of serious objective and subjective difficulties and obstacles. The generally backward, undeveloped nature of social and political relations, the working people's low level of political and class consciousness, and the insufficient national and cultural maturity had an unfavorable effect on the party. Its social composition was mainly confined to the intelligentsia. The level of class and political consciousness of party members and their theoretical Marxist-Leninist training was low.

The party's semilegal situation made it difficult for it to create a developed organizational structure and expand its ties with the masses. In the party milieu, there was evidence of the strong influence of intellectualist individualism, the influence of group, nationalist, clan, and tribal interests, and the diseases of amateurishness, fragmentation, and petty bourgeois cliquishness. Nor must it be forgotten that the imperialist special services and the ruling circles of the monarchist regime introduced their own agents into the party so as to undermine its unity and capacity for action. Persistent shortcomings made their presence keenly felt at the first stage of the revolution, too. Many of our mistakes arose precisely from this.

Today, on this festive day, it might not seem appropriate to recall the difficult moments and errors of our past, to rub salt, so to speak, into the wound. But we speak frankly about this, because what we most want is to ensure that nobody ever makes such mistakes again.

At the present stage, the party is more cohesive than ever before. Our party has left its childhood, it has become mature, it is more than 20 years old, and it is entering the third decade of its life as a mature party. The strengthening of organic -- that is, ideological, political, and organizational -- unity will be a constant task for us while classes and the class struggle continue to exist in the national and international arenas. No, the struggle for unity is not a short-term campaign, it means permanent, intensive work by all party committees and organizations and all party members.

The April Revolution was accomplished in order to change the people's life for the better in practice. But is is not the heavy burden of the numerous problems we inherited from previous regimes of the errors we have committed which lie at the basis of our present difficulties.

The chief, fundamental cause of these difficulties is the clear, stubborn desire of imperialism and international reaction not to tolerate the existence of a free and progressive Afghanistan and to stifle our revolution. Hundreds of millions of dollars, pounds, and marks are spent on forming, training, and equipping counterrevolutionary gangs, on supplying them with the most up-to-date weapons, including heavy arms, on unbridled, lying anti-Afghan propaganda, and on deceiving world public opinion. Realizing the hopelessness of attempts to overthrow the revolutionary power by force of arms, they are trying to disrupt the country's economic life and condemn the people to privations and hunger.

The world is still not sufficiently aware of the scale of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Here are just a few illustrations. The counterrevolutionaries have destroyed 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 11 health centers, 906 peasant cooperatives, hundreds of trucks, 14,000 km of telephone lines, hundreds of electricity pylons, and so forth. The total damage caused by the counterrevolution's crimes is in excess of 35 billion afghanis. However, all the attempts by imperialism and reaction to disrupt our economy and undermine our progress along the path we have mapped out will fail. Our enemies have achieved one thing: They have fully revealed their own antipopular nature.

The successful resolution of the main tasks of the current state in the revolution, including the struggle against the counterrevolution, requires unremitting attention to the state of affairs on the economic front. Our achievements in the economic sphere so far are modest, but we have the right to speak of them today because we have achieved them in difficult conditions.

The measures adopted by the party and the DRA Government have made it possible to achieve a stable pace of restoration of industrial production. Thus, the production of industrial output increased 15 percent last year.

Today we can say with pride: The resolutions of the 11th PDPA Central Committee Plenum have been successfully fulfilled -- in the last Afghan year, the prerevolutionary level of production of industrial output was achieved. Thus a task which is important not only economically, but also politically, has been resolved. In general, plans for industrial output and construction are being fulfilled this year, too.

The party devotes particular attention to the development of the state sector. During the years of the revolution, its share of the national economy has increased by 20 percent. It is the main factor ensuring the country's stable economic situation.

It is to the PDPA's credit that for the first time in Afghanistan's history, it put forward the implementation of a democratic land and water reform as one of its main aims. The significance of this for the working peasantry can hardly be exaggerated. The DRA Government has recently adopted a series of legislative acts that govern land and water relations more precisely. It is politically important that the landowners themselves, through the peasant aid councils, are now participating increasingly widely and actively in the reform's implementation. All this has made it possible to overcome a certain stagnation in the reform's implementation.

We note with satisfaction that the majority of the country's irrigation systems are in working order, and new systems are also being built. This is vitally important for the peasants and for the economy as a whole.

The PDPA and the DRA Government attach great significance to the development of various forms of collective economic mutual assistance and cooperation in the consumer, supply, sales, and production spheres. A total of 308 agricultural cooperatives and 138 consumer and craft cooperatives have been set up, and 140 cooperative stores have been opened. This is not much, but we are confident that it is only the start of a major, long-term course. By helping themselves, the masses help the revolution. And it is not only the economic aspect that is important here. It is important that collective labor and common interests bring people together and help them to unite for the sake of a common objective.

Now let us turn to social issues. Their resolution also depends to a significant degree on the state of the economy.

Thus, in the last 5 years, wages have been increased on two occasions for workers and employees in the state sector. The state allocates large subsidies to maintain prices at a stable level for essential goods for workers and employees and for journeys by public transport. Purchase prices for raw cotton and sugar beets have increased twice. Prices for mineral fertilizers have fallen.

Much work has been done to eliminate illiteracy among the population. More than a million people have graduated from classes and circles for the elimination of illiteracy. In 5 years, the number of newspapers printed annually has increased by 180 percent, while the daily volume of radio and television broadcasting has more than doubled. It should be stressed that the voice of our mass information media now speaks in the languages of many of Afghanistan's ethnic groups and nationalities. Considerable attention is also devoted to improving health care. In the last 5 years, the number of hospital beds has increased by 84 percent, and the number of doctors by 45 percent.

We are now taking the next steps toward the broader involvement of the masses of working people in participation in the affairs of running the state, first and foremost at the local level. A law on local organs of power and administration in the DRA has been adopted. People's representatives to the jirgas (assemblies) of provinces, districts, regions, and villages will be elected by democratic means first and foremost as candidates of the National Fatherland Front, which unites all the country's msss public organizations and all the national patriotic forces. The jirgas of people's representatives and their executive committees will be the new organs of local power and administration. They will include patriots of all nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes.

Mass public organizations play an increasing role in the cause of involving the working people ever more widely in active participation in the country's life. Trade unions, cooperatives, youth and women's organizations, the organization of peace, solidarity, and friendship, creative unions, and councils of ulamas and mullahs have been created in the country and are developing steadily. These organizations' strength is growing, their influence on public life is increasing, and they all belong to the National Fatherland Front, which is the manifestation of the unity of all Afghanistan's patriotic forces. Of course, we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved. We still have vital tasks that have not been resolved, and we should discuss them today. First and foremost, we must complete the defeat of the armed counterrevolution. We make no secret of our concern at the existing situation, and we do not intend to tolerate it. The unresolved task here is to combine our military efforts with the people's natural desire for a peaceful life and with their ever increasing resistance to the counterrevolution.

The key to the solution of all problems is the further strengthening and development of the PDPA itself. It must become a mass party to an even greater extent. It must truly be a model of organization and discipline. The ideological and political level of party members, their Marxist-Leninist training, and their political commitment and maturity must rise higher. The party must act more actively and effectively in all spheres of political, economic, and social life. Those are some vital tasks for our party and the revolutionary power.

In the program published in 1966, the PDPA proclaimed its foreign policy principle to be the struggle for the strengthening of peace throughout the world, the prevention of a new world war, and peaceful coexistence. After becoming the ruling party, it demonstrated in practice its fidelity to this principle. We have done and are doing everything possible to strengthen and defend peace. That is why the PDPA and the DRA Government resolutely support the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to consolidate universal peace and peoples' security.

We highly value and fully approve the positive peace initiatives put forward by the Afghans' true friend, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of other socialist countries, and we will make our contribution to the noble cause of defending peace throughout the world and in our region.

The coincidence of our positions on vital international questions of today is natural and law-governed, arising from the history and nature of Afghan-Soviet relations. On behalf of the entire PDPA and all Afghanistan's national patriotic forces, B. Karmal stressed, I state: The relations between our country and the USSR and between our parties, governments, and peoples are relations of fraternity, all-around mutual understandings, and cooperation.

In characterizing the nature of these relations, the following must be stressed.

First. The Soviet Union has always granted Afghanistan assistance and aid at the most important moments for our people in the cause of consolidating national independence and integrity. This friendly support has been constant for 65 years now. The Soviet Union has never dictated political terms to our country or demanded any political concessions from us.

Second. The Soviet Union has always helped us to resolve the fundamental problems of our economic development. Its assistance and aid strengthen our country's economic independence on the basis of the transformation of backward economic and social structures and the building of its own material and technical base to ensure further progress. Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects produce some 60 percent of all Afghanistan's industrial output.

It is also extremely important that in the course of Afghan-Soviet cooperation, our country has seen an acceleration in the process of the formation of a national working class employed in technically up-to-date production. In 30 years, 75,000 skilled workers have been trained at Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects.

Soviet assistance is helping our people to eliminate the consequences of the damage done by the armed counterrevolution.

Third. The Soviet Union has given invaluable help in the development of culture, science, and education and the formation of our national intelligentsia. The Kabul polytechnical institute, the auto engineering college, and the technical college in Mazar-e Sharif were created with its help. The PDPA Central Committee Social Sciences Institute has become the recognized center for training party and state cadres.

And last, we speak with a sense of special gratitude of the unparalleled international assistance given by the Soviet Union in our most difficult days. The Soviet Union's heroic sons came to help Afghanistan's people uphold the country's independence and integrity and defend the April Revolution.

We note with gratitude and satisfaction the valuable contribution made by the socialist community countries to the cause of the formation of the new Afghanistan and support for the April Revolution. The PDPA, The DRA Government, and the people of Afghanistan attach extremely great significance to the further expansion and deepening of fraternal ties with the ruling parties, governments, and peoples of those countries.

Our party and government are profoundly alarmed at the current sharp deterioration in the international situation, for which the blame rests first and foremost with the United States.

The American Administration's continuation of the course of creating an atmosphere of military hysteria and stepping up the arms race with a view to dictating its own will to the world from a position of strength is contrary to the peoples' vital interests and increases the threat of nuclear war being unleashed. The concentration of U.S. military might in Western Europe, the Near East, the Indian Ocean zone, Southeast Asia, the Far East, and Central America -- all these are links in a single chain.

The party, the DRA Government, and all our people cannot stand aloof from the struggle for peace and life on our planet. That is why we express concern at the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe and express our solidarity with the struggle to restore the detente process on that continent. We will tirelessly support the struggle for a just and democratic solution to the problems of the Near East. A lasting, general settlement of the Near East problem must be based on the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state, on the complete, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, and on the consideration and safeguarding of the legitimate rights and interests of all states in the region.

Our approach to the problems of East and Southeast Asia were and are unchanged. We are in full solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in their struggle for the building of a new society and against interference by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in their internal affairs. We regard as constructive the initiative of the three Indochinese countries concerning the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. We support the DPRK's efforts and initiatives aimed at the country's peaceful unification.

The PDPA and the DRA Government express concern at the deterioration of the situation in Central America. We condemn the intervention in Grenada, the support for antipopular reactionary forces in El Salvador, the hostile actions and preparations for intervention against Nicaragua, and the threats against Cuba.

Touching on the expatiations of Western imperialists and the reactionary states associated with them on the so-called "Afghanistan problems," B. Karmal said: We have repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union's limited military contingent, which was sent to our country at the DRA's legitimate request and in accordance with Article 4 of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the DRA and the USSR and with Article 51 of the UN Charter with a view to rebuffing aggression and armed interference from outside, will not remain in Afghanistan forever. Those forces will return to the USSR by agreement with the DRA after the armed interference and aggression from outside have ceased and when guarantees are provided that they will not be resumed.

Nearly every day brings new information on military supplies to Pakistan by the Reagan administration, Beijing, and a number of reactionary regimes. Against whom is it planned to use this aid?

The answer is obvious. It is here, in the heart of Asia, that imperialism and regional reaction want to establish a center of influence and stifle our revolution.

In the present situation, we are obviously taking all the necessary steps to protect the independence and integrity of the homeland. Our goal is peace and good-neighborliness in the region.

Our party and the DRA Government restate their previous initiatives on the settlement of disputes and unresolved problems in relations with Pakistan and Iran.

We positively assess the talks with Pakistan that are being conducted through the UN secretary general's personal representative. The PDPA and DRA Government have a constructive approach to questions of the speediest achievement of a political settlement of the Afghan situation.

In this connection, we once again insist that the signing of agreements between the DRA and Pakistan and Iran on the normalization of relations and on nonaggression and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, reinforced by reliable international guarantees, as well as on the return of refugees, would create the necessary prerequisites for the solution of the question of the future presence of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in the DRA. The sides' strict observance of the abovementioned accords and their full implementation on the basis of their interrelationship would make it possible to achieve a genuine political settlement of all aspects of the problem. Direct talks between the DRA and Pakistan and Iran would be a very important step in that direction.

We again state that the Afghan people are prepared to continue selflessly guarding their revolutionary gains. They will never stray from their chosen path and no one should doubt their firm resolve to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggression or pressure from outside. Where Afghanistan is concerned, there is no problem that cannot be eliminated by just and democratic means, by the method of political solutions. If it is not possible to accomplish this today, we will work patiently and persistently with our friends to hasten such solutions in the future.

In an effort to exploit all opportunities for strengthening peace and peoples' security, the DRA will continue to be actively involved in the Nonaligned Movement.

We intend to comprehensively assist the peaceful and democratic solution of topical international problems within the framework of the United Nations and will support all its efforts in this sphere.

Today, the DRA is recognized by 80 states. The PDPA has relations with 103 fraternal communist and workers parties and progressive movements and organizations. We are exceedingly grateful to all our foreign colleagues and friends for their international solidarity with our party and revolution, for supporting our anti-imperialist struggle, and for spreading the truth about revolutionary Afghanistan, B. Karmal said in conclusion.

Those participating in the ceremonial session were greeted by representatives of the National Fatherland Front, trade unions, the democratic youth organization, the patriotic clergy, pioneers, and troops of the Afghan Army.

Speeches saluting the PDPA were delivered by the heads of foreign party delegations.

I.B. Usmankhodzhayev read out a CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the PDPA Central Committee that was warmly received by the meeting. He handed it to B. Karmal.

The appearance of the PDPA in the political arena in 1965 meant that the country's progressive and patriotic forces had acquired a worthy and reliable leader in the struggle for the fundamental renewal of the motherland, the CPSU delegation head noted. The victory obtained by these forces in the April national democratic revolution in 1978, under the PDPA's leadership, was the best evidence of this.

Soviet people understand and cherish the ideals that have always been the Afghan people's guiding star in their struggle for a better future.

During the long and heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of their motherland, the desire of the best representatives of Afghanistan to overcome the backwardness and put the country back on the road of comprehensive progress increased and strengthened.

The Soviet Union is well aware that is was a very grave ordeal for the Afghan people to encounter, at the very start of the revolution, fierce and growing resistance on the part of international imperialism and its allies, who began extensive, coordinated armed interference in Afghan internal affairs. International imperialism, headed by the United States and its stooges, unleashed an actual undeclared war against the DRA. It posed a real danger to the Afghan revolution and to Afghanistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union was bound to respond to the request and offer a helping had to the Afghan people, to whom the Soviet people are linked by a friendship forged by V.I. Lenin, founder of the world's first socialist state. The Soviet Union always has kept and is keeping its pledges arising out of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, signed in December 1978, and is ever faithful to the principles of interational solidarity. As long as there is foreign aggression against democratic Afghanistan, the DRA will not be left alone in its struggle! It has the sympathy and support of all the world's progressive forces!

The CPSU delegation head assured the Afghan comrades that they are not alone in their struggle to build a new society, in the repulsing of foreign aggression. All Soviet people have great sympathy for the courageous, freedom-loving Afghan people and wholeheartedly wish them total victory over the enemies of revolution and the start of a peaceful, creative life for the benefit of the people under the leadership of their vanguard -- the PDPA.

The ceremonial session participants adopted an appeal to all full and candidate members of the PDPA and to the Afghan people.

It notes that the PDPA has in its ranks the people's best sons and daughters. It is the aim and purpose of all the party's activity to serve the people and lead them into a happy future. The party has and is struggling to ensure the homeland's national and social progress, overcome economic and cultural backwardness, ensure the fair distribution of land and water, and ensure that the working people are actually able to participate in the solution of vitally important questions. The new revolutionary power is the power of workers, peasants, craftsmen, all working people, and all patriots. Its leading force is the PDPA, the document says.

It contains an appeal to the party and people for even tighter cohesion around the PDPA Central Committee and the revolutionary Government of the DRA in the name of the lofty and noble goals of the April Revolution.

As it celebrates its 20th anniversary, the appeal points out, the PDPA sees as its chief task the futher strengthening and widening of ties with the working people and the broad people's masses. The party's strength lies in its unity with the people. The people's strength lies in their unity with the party and in its wide and firm leadership. The party urges all its members to be closer to the people, to always work in the masses' midst, to communicate the party's ardent words to the people, and to explain the truth about the policy of the party and revolutionary people's power so that the people know it is their truth and their policy.

The DRA is not threatening anyone, the document says. Its aim is to secure a stop to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and to create conditions for the normalization of the situation. Peace in the country and harmonious joint work by the Afghan people for the prosperity and happiness of the homeland are what the PDPA and revolutionary power are calling for. Only this kind of policy will ensure the just, democratic solutions all true patriots require.

The appeal stresses that in the struggle for the defense and development of the April Revolution, the party, revolutionary power, and the entire Afghan people have always received and are receiving firm, reliable, generous, and selfless assistance and support from their great friend and ally the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and all mankind's revolutionary and progressive forces. International solidarity with the April Revolution is the guarantee of its victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction. By developing and defending the revolutionary gains under the PDPA's leadership, the Afghan people are making their contribution to the great cause of peace and progress.

DRA PROTESTS AGAINST PAKISTANI PROVOCATIONS

LD111150 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 11 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democrat Republic of Afghanistan has protested to Pakistan over the latest armed provocation against this country. Despite repeated protests by the Afghan Foreign Ministry, the Pakistani side continues to fire at border areas in Afghanistan from various kinds of weapons, including jet-propelled. As a result of such a bombardment on January 6, three Afghan servicemen and six civilians were killed and 14 persons were wounded.

Seeing the numerous armed provocations from the side of Pakistan as premediated actions aiming to heighten tension in the region and widen the scope of the undeclared war against the DRA, the Afghan Foreign Ministry declared a strong protest in this connection and demanded an immediate end to the aggressive actions.

Letter Circulated at UN

LD142211 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 14 TASS -- A letter of the permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations has been circulated here as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly. The letter calls the attention of the international public to provocative actions of aggression staged from Pakistan's territory against Afghanistan. Residential areas and a garrison in Barikot District, Paktia Province, were bombarded several times with the use of rockets on January 5 and 6 this year. There are killed and wounded, also among civilians.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regards Pakistan's numerous aggressive and provocative actions as deliberate actions aimed at a further build up of tension, as another manifestation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Protest Lodged With UN

LD081918 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 8 TASS -- Far from stopping their aggressive provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistani authorities have on the contrary been stepping them up, the DRA permanent representative to the United Nations said in a letter to the U.N. secretary-general. The letter said that the DRA Government was compelled once again to lodge a strong protest over the aggressive armed actions and provocations of the Pakistani side and demand in the most serious manner their immediate discontinuation. Otherwise, the security forces of the DRA would have to take decisive actions the onus for which would be on the Pakistani authorities.

The letter was distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations.

DRA REJECTS PAKISTANI CHARGE OF AIR VIOLATION

LD141824 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 14 TASS -- According to a report of the BAKHTAR news agency, Pakistan's charge d'affaires in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and made the following statement:

Recently Pakistani officials charged that on January 6 this year an Afghan plane violated Pakistani air space in the area of Arand, and bombed and strafed with missiles that community. According to information from competent bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, no plane of the Afghan Air Force violated the air in that area on the above date. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rejects the charge and states anew that Afghanistan is a peaceful country and harbours no designs for aggression against other states. It is the Pakistani military regime that is constantly seeking to expand the scope of its intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to step up tension on its borders, the statement stresses.

Foreign Ministry Rejects 'Slanders'

LD141102 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 14 Jan 85

["Afghanistan Protests Against Pakistani Slanders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul Jan 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Pakistani authorities continue an anti-Afghan campaign including slanders about alleged offensive operations of Afghan Armed Forces against Pakistan. A note of protest to this effect was handed over to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Afghanistan by officials of the Afghan Foreign Ministry here today.

According to Pakistani authorities Afghan aircraft violated Pakistani air space and attacked targets on Pakistani territory on January 6 and 11, the note said.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry stated that these accusations are made up and have nothing in common with reality. Afghanistan is a peace-loving country seeking a peaceful solution of disputes with its neighbours. However, these efforts meet with resistance of the Pakistani military regime which systematically blocks normalization of relations with Afghanistan by armed actions on common borders, the document said.

FIGURES ON CIA AID TO AFGHAN REBELS QUESTIONED

LD141301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] An AFP report from Washington says that the total amount of secret aid which will be given by the U.S. CIA to Afghan counterrevolutionaries this year will amount to $250 million. THE WASHINGTON POST points out that this is the biggest CIA program of this kind since the time of the Vietnam war and it comprises 80 percent of the entire expenditure of the CIA on secret operations. The sharp increase in aid to the dushmans is aimed at livening up subversive activity in Afghanistan, the newspaper lets it be understood, for the forces of counterrevolution have suffered a number of serious defeats there recently. And so, $250 million. But comrades, can we really believe the figures that American propaganda gives us so obligingly? Clearly this is merely the tip of the iceberg and the real size of the financing of Afghan counterrevolution is many times greater. They are simply trying to conceal this with their manipulations with the millions. Take the newspaper's statement that support for the dushmans takes up 80 percent of the CIA budget for secret operations. Does this mean there are just $50 million dollars left for other similar operations, including the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Kampuchea and the subversive operations against India, Angola, and dozens of other countries? You must agree that it is extremely difficult to believe that. I have no doubt that THE WASHINGTON POST and AFP, which quoted it, have published yet another item of deliberate misinformation which most likely has been worked out in the self-same CIA and which is evidently aimed at concealing the true extent of the subversive activity of the American espionage department.

INDIAN PRESS VIEWS U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD151539 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 15 -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reporting:

Heavy transport planes of the U.S. Air Force regularly land at the airfields of the city of Peshawar, Pakistan. Their cargo is loaded onto army trucks which leave the airfield at once. Several hours later containers bearing the marks of arsenals of the U.S. Armed Forces arriving at the centers where the training of bandit formations of the Afghan counter-revolution is going on in Pakistan's North-Western Province. As soon as grease is removed from U.S. weapons counter-revolutionaries armed with them covertly cross into the territory of the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Afghanistan where they destroy villages, stage acts of sabotage at productive enterprises, and attack soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Indian press writes, expressing serious concern over the U.S. decision to set aside 250 million dollars this year in "aid" to the Afghan counter-revolution.

The HINDUSTAN TIMES notes that Washington's decision to scale up supplies of modern armaments to the bandits was welcomed by General Ziaul Haq, head of the Islamabad military administration. It has become known that General Zia personally or through those whom he trusts has been "pushing through" bandits' orders at meetings with White House officials and U.S. envoys who have become frequent in Islamabad of late.

Scaling up the undeclared war on the Afghan people, the United States has turned Pakistani territory with the tacit approval and support of the military regime of Ziaul Haq into the main springboard for armed attacks on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to the PATRIOT newspaper, there are over 4,000 grenades filled with toxic combat gases at the bases of Afghan counter-revolutionaries now.

Grenade launchers, mines, heavy machine guns are arriving there from the United States. Supplies of artillery and anti-aircraft guns with a high rate of fire are due to begin shortly.

According to the available data, the Indian press notes, groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries are sent to special centers in the United States for training. Some of them are later dispatched to the Middle East where they take part in operations against the national liberation forces in several countries of that region.

GROMYKO, INDIAN ENVOY DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

LD151452 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Ambassador Sayid Nural Hasan of the Republic of India.

During their conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on some questions of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations and pressing international problems of mutual interest.

The ambassador said that the Indian Government led by Rajiv Gandhi attached much importance to further developing the time-tested relationship of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which met the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of strengthening peace and international security. He pointed out India's interest in the success of efforts undertaken by the Soviet Union to put an end to the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Andrey Gromyko said that there is understanding and sympathy in the Soviet Union for the Indian people's desire to follow the course of the independent development of their country, worked out by Jawahar Lal Nehru and carried forward by Indira Gandhi. This desire has been effectively confirmed by the results of recent parliamentary elections in India. The Soviet people firmly support the efforts of the people and Government of India to consolidate the unity and territorial integrity of their country.

He expressed profound satisfaction with the high level, many-sidedness and dynamism of development of Soviet-Indian friendly relations and stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to further strengthen friendship and cooperation with peace-loving independent India.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out the Soviet Union's firm resolve to do everything possible to remove the threat of a nuclear war and enhance peace. This policy line has been repeatedly set forth in the statements and speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union positively assesses the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, which has been held on its initiative. Strict abidance by both sides by the agreement reached there in all its parts can ensure real progress towards ending the arms race, removing the threat of a nuclear war and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons, which is something the world's nations are interested in. In this connection the need was stressed to unite the efforts of all peace-loving states, both big and small, including non-aligned countries, in the struggle for peace and security.

SRV'S HOANG TUNG SPEAKS ON VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

PM151455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents D. Valovoy, M. Domogatskikh, and L. Chausov: "South of the Tropic of Cancer; Vietnam Today" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Moscow -- At the invitation of the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, a delegation of PRAVDA journalists visited the SRV. The friends organized a tour of the country and meetings with workers in plants and agricultural cooperatives, on construction sites and state farms, and in public organizations. Today we carry the first description of fraternal Vietnam's life, successes, plans, concerns, and hopes.

We heard a great deal in both north and south Vietnam about the future that is being built, the economic strengthening of the SRV, and people's big plans and bright hopes. Our interlocutors focused attention on the fact that the country today is at the stage of making a gradual transition from mixed and small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and of taking the first steps to create an industrial-agrarian economic structure.

At this stage, the Vietnamese comrades said, the CPV is striving to make the links between industry and agriculture firmer and to follow a course geared to fundamentally rational development of heavy industry on the basis of strengthening agriculture and light industry.

Party documents note that, faced with such a major task as creating a heavy industry, it is necessary to act rationally, focus efforts at each stage on certain sectors of industry, and compare the scale against the level of development. In the current economic situation it is necessary primarily to develop agriculture and light industry at an accelerated pace, in order to create a source for accumulating funds, bring labor resources into play, and obtain food for the workers and a market for product consumption -- in brief, to have the necessary conditions to enable the country's industrialization to move ahead.

"The decisions of recent party Central Committee plenums," CPV Central Committee Secretary Hoang Tung told us in conversation, "devoted to improving the methods of economic management, have had a positive effect on all sectors of the economy and helped to disseminate a new style of production management and new forms of management organization, especially in the sphere of developing production sharing, introducing advanced methods and scientific achievements into practice, and making more effective use of equipment and materials."

Our interlocutor noted that, despite serious natural calamities -- especially in 1984 when difficult trials beset all areas of Vietnam -- and despite a number of domestic and foreign problems, the SRV has secured definite successes in agriculture, industry, transport, and capital construction. Control in the trade sphere has been improved and the trend toward socialist transformations in the country's south has been strengthened and intensified. This makes it possible to count on more successful development of the economy, not just in the last year of the current 5-year plan but also in the next plan.

The Seventh CPV Central Committee Plenum set the party and people the goal of securing radical positive changes in the country's socioeconomic situation and invigorating the revolutionary movement of the masses. The main task of the year just begun is to ensure a significant increase in agricultural output. Here, preference must be accorded to food production.

At the same time, serious attention has been drawn to the need to increase the output of goods in daily demand -- for the population and for export. The CPV demands that the role of key industrial enterprises in assisting agriculture be stepped up and that the ongoing development of the economy be ensured. 1985 must see stabilization and the start of a gradual increase in the people's living standards, particularly for the working class, cadre workers, and employees, and at the same time there must be an increase in the allocation of funds for creating the material and technical base of socialism.

"The fulfillment of these decisions," Hoang Tung says, "Should help to boost the economy to a higher new level, improve its management machinery, develop the masses' initiative and creativity, and increase economic, plan, and labor discipline, in order to greet fittingly the Sixth CPV Congress which it is planned to convene in 1986.

"A session of the country's national assembly, based on the party's scientifically substantiated decisions on economic building, laid down specific targets for the decisive year of the 5-year plan. They envisage a 9-percent increase in electricity generation, a 14-percent increase in coal extraction, a 10-percent increase in chemical fertilizers, and a 27-percent increase in construction materials, especially cement. Transport operations will increase, and production of goods and produce for export will grow.

"The trends for the development of our economy in the previous 10 years were defined correctly on the whole," the CPV Central Committee secretary continued. "However, there were errors, as expressed in the lack of attention to the financing of individual sectors, in particular agriculture. This gave rise to certain problems.

"Indeed, in the last 10 years, several difficulties inhibiting progress have been encountered. Of course, it would be incorrect to attribute this to external complications alone. There have been and are problems arising from lack of experience, poor cadres, the undeveloped nature of the economy, and shortage of funds and materials, but, despite difficulties and privations, we have never been pessimistic in our outlook. More than 50 years' experience of the communist movement in Vietnam have taught us steadfastness, optimism, and the determination to overcome obstacles and advance step by step. Even now things are not easy for us: Various shortages and the intrigues of enemies striving to undermine the process of socialist transformations are taking their toll.

"This is why we must preserve our vigilance and readiness to rebuff any aggression. Speaking figuratively, we must divide into two every dong of the republic's available resources. We must invest one half in building socialism and the other in defending its gains," our interlocutor said in conclusion.

CAMBODIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK CELEBRATED IN USSR

PM151145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Soviet-Cambodian Friendship Week ended in our country 14 January. It was pointed out at meetings, soirees, and rallies that relations between the two countries are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It was emphasized that Soviet people will continue to do everything to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the PRK and will invariably support the fraternal Cambodian people in their struggle for social progress, in defense of national sovereignty, for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The week's events included showing of documentary films by Soviet and Cambodian cinematographers, telling of the courageous Cambodian people's struggle to overcome the grave consequences of the crimes of the Pol Pot regime of genocide, and of the building of a new society on the ancient Khmer land. Photo exhibitions devoted to Soviet-Cambodian cooperation in various spheres were opened. These and other measures conducted in Moscow, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, and other republics enabled Soviet people to widen their knowledge of the friendly country's history, culture, and present-day life.

BACKGROUND TO LAO PROTEST NOTE TO UN REVIEWED

BK141414 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Dear listeners, the LPDR permanent representative to the United Nations has handed over a note to the chairman of the UN Security Council in connection with the attack made by Thai troops on 2 January against a populated area in Ban Mai, a village belonging to the LPDR. The note demands that Thai troops cease the occupation of Lao territory and that the Lao citizens evacuated by the Thai side be returned to their native villages.

The tense situation along the Lao-Thai border is the fault of the Thai side. This tension has remained for more than 6 months. On 6 June, more than 2,000 Thai soldiers attacked, provoked, and challenged three Lao villages -- Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai -- and later occupied the three villages. They abolished the Lao administration in the three villages, forced the local people to use Thai currency and speak the Thai language, build roads and helicopter pads, and herded 1,000 Lao people to Thailand. The occupation continued for more than 6 months. Thanks to the Lao people's struggle with the support of world opinion, Thai occupation troops have withdrawn from the villages. However, the situation in the region remains tense because the Thai troops obdurately continue to control some portions of Lao territory. They have deceived the people and sent reinforcements to various hills to carry out their provocations. An example of this is their action on 2 January this year.

To justify the above activities, the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand recently stated directly that Bangkok has not given up its sovereign right over the three villages. What are the grounds to justify this claim? The AFRIQUE-ASIE journal published in Paris pointed out that the Thai side could not present any document to support its territorial claim over the three villages. It added: Bangkok only sent a U.S. military map to the UN secretary general. Nevertheless, a note in the map says that the border areas marked are only approximate and that the map contains no scale. The Lao side possesses full evidence on the border demarcation, maps, and many treaties, particularly those based on the agreement reached at the Paris conference on 13 February 1904 and the Bangkok treaty of 24 March 1904. Bangkok itself recently could not deny this.

Moreover, since the start of the incident the Lao Government has been flexible with the Thai side in order to resolve the border problem through negotiations. However, no matter how flexible the Lao Government is and whatever efforts it has made, talks have not yet resumed. Anyway, tension in the area will affect the whole situation in Southeast Asia.

As a result, a question is raised: Why have Thai military circles carried out provocations to this extent against a neighboring country and trampled underfoot its sovereignty and territorial integrity? Such acts run counter to the Lao-Thai joint communiques of 1979, which stipulate that relations between the two sides will be developed on the basis of good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

These communiques remain valid and continue to be recognized in Bangkok as well.

Commenting on the Lao-Thai border situation, many observers conclude that the above situation has been supported by external forces putting pressure on Bangkok. It is not at all accidental that the provocations against Laos coincide with provocations against Vietnam and Cambodia.

Lao Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit made a firm statement while talking to a French LE FIGARO correspondent. He said that tension in friendly Lao-Thai relations was caused by interference committed by external reactionary forces which want Laos under their control. Phoumi Vongvichit also affirmed Laos' desire to resume negotiations to peacefully resolve the border problem. This will benefit the Lao and Thai peoples as well as other peoples in the region. Laos' stand has been shown in promoting peace initiatives advanced by the three Indochinese countries aimed at holding constructive negotiations with ASEAN countries.

PRAVDA CITED ON NEW ZEALAND'S ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

LD130838 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS -- In a commentary under the heading "Rejecting Tutelage" the PRAVDA writes about the popularity of the anti-nuclear policy of the Labor government of David Lange, a policy supported by a majority of the population of New Zealand. A few days ago, the PRAVDA recalls, speaking in an interview with the Japanese broadcasting corporation NHK, David Lange re-stated that his country needed no nuclear guardianship, that it will not let nuclear-armed foreign ships into its territorial waters, and that the security in the southern Pacific should be ensured by the absence of mass annihilation systems there.

The program of the Labor Party, the commentary says, contains other provisions which mean in essence Wellington's renunciation of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella". These include the promise to declare New Zealand and a 200-mile area around it a nuclear weapon-free zone and to reconsider the military aspects of the ANZUS pact concluded 33 years ago with the United States and Australia.

But since the ANZUS bloc is an offspring of the U.S.A., and the nuclear forces, in the words of the U.S. Department of State, are a "key factor" in the global policy of the United States, the newspaper PRAVDA goes on, the position of New Zealand caused extreme annoyance in the overseas -- annoyance which no one bothers to conceal. Open efforts are being made there to compel the government of David Lange to alter its position which Washington regards as something creating "a fearsome precedent in questions of nuclear military activity on a world-wide scale".

Pressure on New Zealand, the commentary says in conclusion, is intensifying. For some people in the United States are only too willing to see New Zealand return into the wake of Washington's nuclear policy.

The substance of that policy, the PRAVDA sums up, is clear to the people of New Zealand, and this is why they reject it, unwilling to become a nuclear hostage in a dangerous game of others.

GRISHIN ATTENDS WARSAW LIBERATION CELEBRATION

Seen Off by Aliyev

LD151556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation from the CPSU Moscow Gorkom led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, left Moscow for Warsaw today. The delegation was invited there to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from fascist invaders.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanim, member of the CPSU Central Committee; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom; and other officials. Among those seeing the delegation off was PPR Ambassador to the USSR Kociolek.

Arrival in Warsaw

LD152257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom delegation led by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Moscow Gorkom first secretary, which is to take part in celebration marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from fascist invaders, arrived in Warsaw from Moscow on 15 January by invitation. The delegation includes Comrade Kostenko, Mossovet Executive Committee deputy chairman, and Comrade (Kurakin), foreman of a production section at the Leninskiy Komsomol Motor Works.

The delegation was met at the airport in Warsaw by Comrade Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Warsaw City Party Committee first secretary, and other officials.

A meeting took place on the same day between Comrades Grishin and Wozniak during which they informed each other of the activity and contribution of the respective capitals party committees and of Moscow and Warsaw's working people in the implementation of tasks outlined by the CPSU and PZPR.

SOVIET-POLISH AGRICULTURE TIES DISCUSSED

LD160831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] In Moscow during a meeting with Deputy Chairman Ziya Nuriyev, Deputy Chairman Roman Malinowski exchanged information on the development of agriculture and the food economy. Polish-Soviet cooperation in this sphere was assessed.

POLAND'S JABLONSKI THANKS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

PM091017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I should like to express the most heartfelt thanks for the congratulations on my birthday and in connection with the award of the Order of the October Revolution by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I interpret my presentation with this lofty and honorable award primarily as a sign of respect for the Polish People's Republic, which views its alliance and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union as the basis of its foreign policy.

I want to assure you that I will continue to tirelessly serve my party and state, guided by the supreme interests of strengthening the socialist system in Poland and further reinforcing the ties of friendship and fraternity between our peoples.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH HONECKER, SCHUERER IN BERLIN

LD151434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] In Berlin talks have taken place between Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of USSR Gosplan, and Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

Issues of coordinating the national economy plans between the two countries for 1986-1990 and for a longer period were discussed, as well as the all-around development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. It was noted that in coordinating the plans, the central planning organs proceed from documents adopted at the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the summit level in Moscow, and the accords at USSR-GDR party-state leadership level.

Comrade Baybakov was received by Comrade Honecker.

GDR, USSR SIGN MARITIME ACCORD 15 JANUARY

LD152241 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The GDR and USSR in Moscow today [15 January] signed documents on maritime cooperation. They involve a working plan for this year and a long-term integration program for the 1986-90 period. Both sides agreed to enhance transport quality and to make the international Free General Youth-Komsomol project called 'Bridge of Friendship' more effective. Seaborne transports are to increase to 8.5 million metric tons in the current year.

GDR'S JAROWINSKI CITED ON FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD142306 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 14 TASS -- In the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and liberation of the German people, the GDR working people will exert every effort for the further deepening of the fraternal alliance between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR. They will be loyal to behests of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg who called for treasuring and consolidating friendship with the land of soviets, said Werner Jarowinski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He spoke at a mass meeting of the working people of Berlin held in tribute to the memory of outstanding leaders of the German and international working class movement, founders of the Communist Party of Germany Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg who were killed by reaction 66 years ago.

Jointly with the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member states the GDR will continue making a vigorous contribution to the implementation of the peaceful policy of countries of the socialist community, will be waging the struggle against the dangerous plans of the most aggressive forces of imperialism that set the course at confrontation and he'ghtening of the arms race, the speaker said. The GDR will be doing everything to bring about a turn for the better in international relations, to ward off the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Werner Jarowinski pointed to an urgent need to prevent a new spiral of the arms race on earth and frustrate the attempts of the United States and NATO to spread it to outer space aimed at undermining the existing military-strategic balance and achieving military superiority over socialist countries. In this connection he stressed that the GDR welcomes the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva as a positive step toward a dialogue between the USSR and the USA on nuclear and space arms, a vitally important problem of the present.

The people of the GDR will be loyal to the oath of the anti-fascists that was made in the days when the German socialist state was founded -- to ensure that war never comes from German land. We declare again that, just as over the past 40 years, the European frontiers are unbreakable and they will remain inviolable, while the attempts of the revanchists and other ultra-right forces will be duly rebuffed, Werner Jarowinski said.

CSSR ARMY GENERAL DZUR DIES AFTER ILLNESS

LD152002 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 15 TASS -- General of the Army Martin Dzur, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, died after a long illness today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reports.

Martin Dzur, the CTK report says, took part in the national liberation struggle of the people of Czechoslovakia, fought against fascism in the ranks of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps fromed in the U.S.S.R. In post-war years he held ranking posts in the Czechoslovak People's Army and served as minister of national defense of CSSR.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON PERSHING II ACCIDENT IN FRG

PRAVDA Roundup

PM151157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed roundup: "Pershings -- A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] Washington -- The incident in which the first stage of a Pershing II missile caught fire at a U.S. base in the FRG has caused a new wave of protests against plans for the further deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

At a routine press conference in the White House journalists tried to get administration representatives to say what actually happened to the U.S. missile in the FRG and to find out whether it was carrying a nuclear warhead at the time of the explosion. The White House spokesman made an obvious attempt to change the subject by stating that the President knew about the incident.

Later the Pentagon was forced to confirm that the missile that caught fire was a Pershing II and that the incident was more serious than any previous incident involving a U.S. ballistic missile's propulsion unit was being removed from the container in which it arrived at the U.S. military base from the United States. It has been mentioned in this connection that the U.S. Army in the FRG is equipped with 54 Pershing II missiles and that the United States intends to send another 9 lethal weapons of this kind to the FRG in the very near future.

Bonn -- The explosion of one of the motors of a Pershing II nuclear missile at a U.S. Air Force base near Heilbronn (Baden-Wuerttemberg) has deeply disturbed political circles and the public at large in the FRG. It is a further reminder to West German citizens of the tremendous danger posed by the implementation of U.S. and NATO plans to turn FRG territory into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles.

Bundestag deputy Erwin Horn of the Social Democratic Party of Germany has demanded a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the catastrophe. He stressed that, by approving the deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory, the FRG Government is "blindly obeying" Washington,

The incident caused embarrassment in FRG ruling circles. This is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that the government is still refusing to comment on it in any way. The mass media are also extremely sparing in their reporting of the event, clearly trying to avert the political scandal that is brewing. A special Pentagon commission to investigate the circumstances of the explosion has started work in conditions of secrecy. The U.S. military authorities in the FRG and official circles in Bonn are now trying to play down the dangerous nature of the Heilbronn incident and to prevent a further intensification of the antiwar movement in the country.

Vienna -- "The explosion of the U.S. Pershing II missile at the military base in Heilbronn has demonstrated that central Europe is a whisker away from catastrophe," the Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME writes. Heilbronn has shown that the West German authorities have no control at all over U.S. forces handling nuclear weapons on FRG territory. [Preceding PRAVDA item is followed by an unattributed item listing "just a few" of the "dozens" of past incidents allegedly involving U.S. nuclear weapons]

Local Press Reaction

LD141641 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 15 TASS -- The incident with a U.S. "Pershing-2" nculear missile evokes ever new protests in the FRG. Participants in the anti-war movement held a demonstration not far from a U.S. air base situated near Heilbronn, Baden-Wuerttemberg Land. During that demonstration they condemned the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons on the West German territory.

It is characteristic that the FRG ruling circles obviously led by the U.S. military authorities continue keeping mum about the "Pershing-2" explosion. Having given its unconditional consent to the deployment of those lethal weapons official Bonn made the FRG population the Pentagon's nuclear hostages.

Representatives of the opposition parties SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and Greens party condemned the incident. Ulrich Lang, chairman of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land organization of the SDPG, chairman of the Group of Social Democrats in the Landtag of Baden-Wuerttemberg, said that what had happened in Heilbronn not only causes concern but also calls in question the entire problem of the further deployment of missiles. Our aim is to remove from the FRG "Pershing-2" missiles which are not needed from the viewpoint of defence and create a threat for security, he said.

Deputies of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Landtag from the Greens party, Weichert and Schwandner, stressed that they are profoundly indignant at that incident. "Pershing-2" missiles do nothing to ensure the FRG's security, they stressed. These missiles must be immediately removed.

The local press legitimately raises the question as to how the FRG security can be ensured when ever more U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed on its territory. Recalling another indicent with a "Pershing-2" missile that happened in the FRG in September last, the newspaper AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE urges the FRG Government to break its silence and hold a thorough investigation of all missile incidents.

The newspaper HAMBURGER MORGENPOST writes that "the senior partner on the other side of the Atlantic pins too much hope on the United States' best ally in the frame-work of the Atlantic bloc. The fuses to the bombs which can destroy the world were burning not somewhere in the Nevada desert but in the FRG... U.S. generals and officers quite often behave as colonisers in the FRG."

In the opinion of the newspaper HEILBRONNER STIMME the burning of a missile engine shows that the very presence of "Pershing-2" missiles at the base near Heilbronn even in peace time represents a threat to the life of citizens.

Athens January 16 TASS -- RIZOSPASTIS writes that the explosion of a U.S. "Pershing-2" missile in the FRG attests to a real threat represented by the deployment of those first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. A slight technical error might become not only the reason for the perishing of a huge number of people but might also have unforeseeable consequences for the destinies of peace. The missile's explosion, had it been charged with a nuclear warhead, could have turned Heilbronn into a new Hiroshima and could have presented immediate threat to neighbouring areas and, possibly, states, the newspaper writes.

Suit Filed

LD160959 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 16 TASS -- A group of residents of Heilbronn, where an incident with a U.S. nuclear missile Pershing-2 took place, filed suit in the constitutional court in Karlsruhe. They charge that the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Germany is unconstitutional.

The deployment of new deadly U.S. weapons in West German territory, attorney for the group, Bremen Law Professor Wolfgang Daeubler, has stated, is first and foremost a gross violation of the Constitution, which stipulates the right of West Germans to life. The Kohl-Genscher government, despite the protests of most of the population, approved the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in West German territory and thus jeopardized the vital interests of the West German citizens, the notable lawyer says.

The accident with the Pershing-2 missile, a statement released here today by a notable "Greens" leader, Roland Fogt, has demonstrated anew with utmost clarity the danger posed by the deployment of deadly U.S. weapons. Such incidents, he said, can provoke the other side into accidental retaliation. Roland Fogt stressed in this connection that the West German Government should draw a serious lesson from the accident and, in particular, inform the population of all the details of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the country.

The Social Democrats, the major opposition party in the Bundestag, submitted an official request to the Bonn cabinet, asking it to explain if the ignition of one of the missile engines could cause its accidental launching.

FRG PARTY, TRADE UNIONS WELCOME SOVIET-U.S. TALKS

LD152009 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 15 TASS - The Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Germany at its meeting welcomed agreement reached in Geneva on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiation on nuclear and space arms. A communique circulated here today stresses that the agreement can be regarded as a first major step along the lines of restraining the arms race. The Presidium of the SDP board, the document says, welcomes the U.S.S.R.-U.S. agreement that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate range -- with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship.

Speaking to newsmen in Duesseldorf today, Ernest Breit, chairman of the board of the Federation of German Trade Unions, said that West German trade unions welcomed agreement reached by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on starting negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN W. BERLIN

LD151739 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] West Berlin January 15 TASS -- A month-long festival devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Europe from Hitlerite fascism has opened here on the initiative of the West Berlin German-Soviet Friendship Society.

It is being held by representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, trade union, women's and youth organizations, veterans of the anti-fascist resistance movement.

The main themes of this major event are the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany, the USSR's peaceful foreign policy aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

Photo exhibitions featuring the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet Army's victories in fronts of the Great Patriotic War, lectures and discussions on topical problems of international politics, demonstration of Soviet documentary films -- this is far from being a complete list of events which are on the programme of the month-long festival.

BELGIUM'S NONDEPLOYMENT DECISION ON MISSILES VIEWED

LD152205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The United States is continuing insistently to carry out its plans to station nuclear missiles in Europe: However, this militarist course is encountering a rebuff on the European Continent. As we have already reported, Belgian Prime Minister Martens has officially announced that the deployment of American Tomahawk cruise missiles on Belgian territory, scheduled by the NATO leadership to take place this March, will not be implemented. Over to my colleague Pavel Kasparov.

[Begin Kasparov recording] This statement was made by the Belgian prime minister immediately upon completion of his talks in Washington, and to judge by the evaluations of the American press, it came as a bombshell. The thing is that on the eve of the commencement of talks between Martens and Reagan in the White House, although they recognized certain difficulties for official Brussels on this matter, they were still almost fully confident that Belgium would bow to U.S. pressure and unconditionally consent to implement the NATO decision foisted upon it in 1979 on the siting of 48 American cruise missiles on that country's territory. One must also add to this the fact that Washington, when speaking about its West European partners, has more than once held up Belgium as an example, calling it one of its most loyal allies. Here today this loyal ally is saying "no" to American missiles.

In addition, Belgium's decision is also ruinous from Washington's viewpoint because it threatens to disrupt the plans for also stationing U.S. nuclear missiles in neighboring Holland. However, it is not worth searching for a paradox in this situation. It simply has demonstrated once again to zealous politicos in both Western Europe and across the ocean that one cannot forever ignore, as the present Washington administration expecially tries to, the will of the peoples of the world to live outside the treat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. As for the people of Belgium, it, together with the peace-loving forces of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland, and other countries of Western Europe, has long been actively struggling for a halt to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the continent, and for the declaration of their countries to become nuclear-free zones. Numerous public opinion polls now show that approxmiately 80 percent of Belgians are against turning their country into a nuclear hostage of the United States. The stationing of U.S. cruise missiles contradicts Belgium's national interests, they stress, and the Belgian Government was and is unable to ignore the resolve with which the country's peace-loving forces stated and are stating this, the more so that general elections are to be held in Belgium this year, the outcome of which will undoubtedly have been influenced in a big way by the Belgians' antinuclear feelings.

And, so, the first battle of Belgium's peace champions has been won. American cruise missiles will not appear this spring at the Florennes base near Brussels, where, incidentally, the 800 American military specialists run the entire show. However, it clearly must not be assumed that this battle is the last one. The peace-loving forces of Belgium, as of the whole of Western Europe, will still require much work to get rid of the nuclear threat with the label "Made in the USA" from their countries. [end recording]

Martens Resists

LD151555 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 15 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's attempt to impose on Belgium the American "schedule" of a cruise missile deployment on its territory has failed. This is how American news analysts assess the results of talks held here between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

According to the NBC television network, the American President tried hard to convince the Belgian prime minister of the need for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles, but the only thing they agreed upon was their refusal to answer journalists' questions. Although Martens said during the talks that he backs NATO's "double-track" decision, he refused to assume concrete commitments. The prime minister told the CBS television company that the Belgian Government will decide by the end of March this year whether to deploy the missiles, not the schedule of the deployment.

The Belgian prime minister's statement caught the White House unawares. The United States intends to go ahead with the stationing of its missiles in Western Europe, and, according to the CBS, the Americans already launched preparations on Belgian territory for the fielding of the cruise missiles.

Martens, according to news analysts, refused to meet halfway the Reagan administration's demands due to strong opposition to these plans by the Belgian public and parliamentarians. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper pointed out that in November last year, his Christian People's Party called for a postponement of the deployment (scheduled for March this year) to facilitate progress at Soviet-American arms control talks. Under these conditions, the American side resorted to obvious blackmail, declaring that Brussels' refusal will, allegedly, "weaken" the U.S. position at the forthcoming talks with the USSR.

Brussels January 15 TASS - Belgium's Prime Minister Martens confirmed that the deployment of American cruise missiles on Belgian territory, scheduled for March, will not take place. He made the statement in an interview with the Belgian television company after completing talks in Washington.

London January 15 TASS - Commenting on the American-Belgian talks, THE TIMES of London stresses: The U.S. Administration fears that the postponement of the stationing of cruise missiles in Belgium will cause a chain reaction in Western Europe, especially in the Netherlands, whose government puts off its decision on a similar issue till November this year.

UK'S 'PROVOCATIVE' DECISION ON FALKLANDS SCORED

PM151400 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Vladimir Kotov "Commentator's Opinion": "Provocative Decisions"]

[Text] The British Government has given the American company (Firstland) Oil and Gas the right to extract oil in the waters off the eastern part of the Malvinas (Falklands), around which London has arbitrarily established a 240-km "military zone."

In addition, the American company has been given the opportunity to "engage in economic activity," that is, to take part in constructing the powerful military base equipped with nuclear missiles that Britain is establishing on the islands.

The Argentine press has previously reported that representatives of the U.S. Armed Forces are taking part to some extent in the construction work on the archipelago. The militarization of the Malvinas is in line with the strategic designs of both Britain and the United States, which are seeking to incorporate the islands into the aggressive NATO bloc's "defensive" system in the South Atlantic. It was no coincidence that the Reagan administration played the criminal role of an accomplice in aggression during the Anglo-Argentine military conflict in 1982 by supplying Britain with combat hardware and intelligence data on the movement of Argentine troops and ships. Moreover, Washington imposed economic, financial, and other sanctions on Argentina at the time.

The British Government's present provocative decision is convincing evidence of its desire to consolidate the islands' colonial status. As a statement just issued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry points out, the latest British decision gravely complicates the renewal of talks between the two countries urged by the United Nations. The Argentine Government stresses that it does not recognize such unilateral decisions, since their implementation will be contrary to the UN resolution on the need for territorial disputes to be resolved by peaceful means.

London, backed by the Reagan administration, is stubbornly persisting in ignoring UN opinion and the alarm felt by the Latin American and world public. For its part, the United States is carrying out its long-standing plans to turn the archipelago into a NATO bridgehead to stifle national liberation movements in Latin America, which have intensified their struggle for full economic and political independence.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO AUSTRIAN CP LEADER

LD151321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated Franz Muhri on this lofty award, which marks his services to the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress and his great contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Austrian and Russian people.

The Communists of our country, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed, know Franz Muhri as an eminent figure in the Austrian and international communist movement, and they pay tribute to his constant efforts directed at the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the communist and labor movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Franz Muhri expressed his profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the lofty award. I attribute this appraisal of my activity, he said, first and foremost to the Communist Party of Austria, its consistent struggle for the interests of the working class and all of our country's working people, for the strengthening of international solidarity, peace, democracy, and socialism. For 4 decades already the people of Europe have lived in peace, Franz Muhri stated.

In the first instance, we are indebted for this to the existence of the great Soviet Union and its consistent peace-loving policy. It is our full right to say: The stronger socialism is, the more durable peace on earth is.

Those present at the award ceremony were: Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Brutents, deputy chief at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Steiner, head of the International Department of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, warmly congratulated the recipient.

CPSU DELEGATION IN ITALY FOR MEETINGS WITH PCI

PM141655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan -- A CPSU delegation led by M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, was in Italy 6 through 13 January at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. Meetings and conversations were held with A. Reichlin, member of the PCI leadership and Secretariat, chiefs of a number of PCI Central Committee sections, and leaders and activists of the Italian Communist federations of Milan, Bologna, and Florence.

The CPSU delegation visited a PCI primary party organization in Rome and familiarized itself with the activity of progressive trade union, cooperative, women's, and youth organizations. Addressing Italian working people, the delegation members described the life and achievements of the Soviet people in various spheres and the nationwide preparations in the USSR for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over nazism and fascism. There was a fruitful exchange of opinions on questions of stepping up the antiwar struggle on our continent and the world movement for peace, democracy, and social progress.

ROME CONFERENCE ON TOGLIATTI LEGACY REPORTED

PM141701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan -- A theoretical conference on the topic "Democracy and Socialism in the Works of Palmiro Togliatti" has ended here. It was held at the Antonio Gramschi Institute. Prominent Italian politicians and public figures and leaders of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] took part in its work.

The numerous speeches at the conferences and the report by A. Natta, secretary general of the PCI, "Togliatti and Us", provided an analysis of the Communist Party's development in the period since Togliatti's death and noted that his creative legacy has a considerable influence on the elaboration of the Communist Party's policy at the present stage. The fundamental principles elaborated by P. Togliatti and his very rich historical experience are effective to this day. G. Napolitano, member of the PCI leadership, noted. We are advancing along the path opened up by this prominent PCI figure, but at the same time, we do not overlook our responsibility either.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON DOUBTED

LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 15 Jan 85

["Tel Aviv Is Manuevering" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS by TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

"Peace to Galilee", said Premier Begin two and half years ago, taking the decision to send Israeli troops into Lebanon. The Lebanese operation of the Israeli Army received the same code-name, "Peace to Galilee". Today, when reports are coming from Tel Aviv about the decision of the Israeli cabinet to effect a gradual "pullout" of the occupation troops from Lebanon, it is the right time to sum up the results.

Israel has failed to attain its political aims in Lebanon, this short and very definite remark came from a prominent U.S. television commentator Tom Brokaw. Israel's plans with respect to Lebanon have proved to be a mistake, said his colleague from the ABC television company. And this is indeed so. Israel has failed to conquer Lebanon, to bring it under U.S.-Israeli diktat, or to crush the resistance of Lebanese patriotic forces, although Washington even sent its Marines, Air Force and Navy to help the heavily armed aggressor. Efforts to impose on Lebanon an agreement limiting its sovereignty and territorial integrity have failed too, even although every military and diplomatic blackmail technique was used. Attempts at setting two fraternal neighboring Arab countries -- Lebanon and Syria -- on each other with a view to weakening the front of counteraction to Israeli expansion have been unsuccessful.

Tel Aviv has failed to achieve all that. What it has managed to attain is that the Israeli Army's losses in manpower and materiel proved to be the highest in the entire history of Arab-Israeli wars and continue growing every single day the Lebanese adventure continues. What else has it accomplished? That venture cost Israel 10 billion dollars, according to Western expert estimates, inflation in the country has reached unheard-of astronomical rates and the economy is on the verge of ruin. So, in order to remain afloat, Israeli rulers now have to beg Washington for four billion dollars in urgent additional aid.

It is under the force of circumstances, and certainly not because of "good will" that Tel Aviv arrived at the decision on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. This is a forced decision and it has been brought about, primarily by Lebanon's staunchness, the firm position of the patriotic Arab forces which side with that country, Syria above all, and constantly mounting resistance to Israeli occupation. And this is precisely why the sincerity of Tel Aviv-announced intention to pull out from Lebanon causes very serious doubts, to say the least. This is confirmed by a deliberately unclear wording in which this intention was announced to the public. Tel Aviv is going to embark on the realization of the decision not earlier than five weeks from now, the timing and specific meaning of each of the planned "phases" of the troop withdrawal have not been defined at all. In other words, Tel Aviv retains a complete freedom of action and maneuver, without renouncing its hegemonistic aims with respect to Lebanon.

The Zionist leaders of Israel have not and could not have possibly brought peace either to "Galilee", or Lebanon, or the Middle East as a whole. Only an unswerving implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions which provide for unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Israeli-occupied regions of the country and restoration in full of the sovereignty of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of the country will be a step in the right direction -- toward an enduring peace in the Middle East.

'Insidious Step'

LD152252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Israeli Government has approved the so-called plan for a unilateral withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. According to information from news agencies, the withdrawal will be carried out in three stages and will last several months. The Israeli occupants intend to begin withdrawal from occupied positions in a month's time at the earliest. Here is a commentary by Igor Surguchev, who is at the microphone:

The decision by Tel Aviv concerning the unilateral withdrawal of forces from southern Lebanon is no sensation. Recently, Israel has many times threatened the Lebanese Government with this action, seeking from it concessions at the Lebanese-Israeli talks held in Al-Naqurah under the aegis of the United Nations. When a few days ago Israel refused to continue these talks, it became clear that it had decided to carry out its threat. Wherein lies the insidiousness of this step by Tel Aviv, which Israeli and Western propaganda are portraying as a peaceable gesture of goodwill? First and foremost, it must be stressed that at issue here is not the fulfillment by Israel of the well-known UN Security Council resolutions concerning the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors from a neighboring sovereign country. On the contrary, the mode selected by the Peres-Shamir cabinet for the withdrawal of forces is nothing less than a means of evading execution of UN decisions and the lawful demands of the Lebanese Government.

The fact is that Israel intends passing control of the Lebanese territory they relinquish not to Lebanese authorities, but to their puppets, traitors of the Lebanese people from the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon. Further, by all accounts, an Israeli military contingent will also be left in the south of Lebanon. Thus there can be no talk, in essence, about the withdrawal of forces. What we have is an insidious maneuver called upon to disguise the preservation of the Israeli military presence in a neighboring Arab country. Danger also faces Lebanon in the fact that the redeployment of Israeli forces might create a certain power vacuum in certain regions of southern Lebanon and cause a new outbreak of fighting between Lebanese factions for their control.

Tel Aviv is patently calculating on such a development of events, since it is dreaming of an acute aggravation of the situation in Lebanon. However, it is not only these aims which are being pursued by the Israeli Government in its operation for the unilateral withdrawal of forces. Parallel to this it is trying to solve another important problem -- to shift the burden of losses on to the puppets of the Lahd military, and to reduce expenditure connected with the occupation of southern Lebanon. This consideration is becoming more and more topical for the rulers of the Zionist state, since the price of aggression in Lebanon grows every day, expressing itself both in material and human losses. The latter, even in official figures, already amount to 606 dead and more than 4,000 injured.

For this reason the occupationists are intending to withdraw to positions which, in their opinion, will guarantee a greater degree of security from attack by Lebanese partisans. Such are the genuine motives and aims of Israel's pseudowithdrawal from Lebanon. They completely disprove the widely broadcast propaganda statements concerning the peaceable step and goodwill of Tel Aviv.

OPENING OF ANGOLAN PARTY CONFERENCE NOTED

PM151041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Conference"]

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jan -- The first national conference of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party opened today in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola. Over 500 delegates from all the country's 18 provinces are taking part.

Local media report that during the conference's work there will be an examination of questions of preparing for the second MPLA-Labor Party Congress scheduled for December 1985 and of the further consolidation of the party ranks and strengthening of the party's leading role. The delegates will also discuss the tasks of Angola's economic and social development and outline measures to strengthen the country's defense capability.

GOVERNMENT-REBEL CLASHES IN SOMALIA REPORTED

PM151043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 5

[TASS report: "South African Racists Offer Their Services"]

[Text] Reports coming in from Somalia say that fierce fighting broke out in the central part of the country between governmental troops and opponents of the Mogadishu regime.

The rebel (Khalgan) radio station reports that as a result of operations conducted by the opposition forces detachments last week alone, the staffs of the 62d and 67th Brigades were routed at (Guriel), a power station was put out of action in the Gaalkacyo Region, 84 soldiers and officers of the Somali Army were killed, and 135 injured.

The flareup of hostilities in the center of the country followed large-scale clashes in the north, near Berbera Port, the site of a U.S. military base, and also near the towns of Hargeisa and Burgo. The Mogadishu regime unleashed a campaign of repression against the population. The Somali regime's punitive actions are openly encouraged by Washington, which is worried by the aggravation of the situation near the U.S. base.

According to news agencies, during the visit of Pretoria's Foreign Minister Roelof Botha to Somalia late last year the racists promised to share with Mogadishu their "experience in pacification of rebel elements."

SOVIET AID CONSIGNMENT TO ETHIOPIA REPORTED

PM151149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prompt Aid"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Jan -- A large consignment of food, children's food, medical supplies, tents, and other necessities has been handed over here to the Ethiopian side as a gift from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Committee of Soviet Women. It was all acquired with funds from the Soviet Peace Fund and is intended for the drought-stricken population of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian people know well and prize highly the large amount of aid the Soviet working people are rendering them in overcoming the consequences of the drought, (Berkhanu Deressa), Ethiopian deputy commissioner for drought relief and rehabilitation, said at the ceremony to present the gift. It is to the socialist community countries that Ethiopia is to a considerable extent indebted for its successes in eliminating its economic backwardness. In contrast to the Western powers,(Berkhanu Deressa) emphasized, the land of the soviets always renders specific aid to those spheres where our need is greatest. Right now it is helping us not only to feed the hungry but also to implement long-term development projects, which will make it possible to avoid a repetition of tragedy in the future.

Mengistu Praises Aid

LD130004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Addis Ababa by correspondent A Kraminov over video]

[Text] The first tents were delivered by helicopter pilots and AN-12 pilots. As you can see, there are just a few helicopters here. Most of them are in the centers of those Ethiopian provinces which suffered more than others from the drought. Helicopters come here only for preventive maintenance.

The canvas townlet has grown considerably since our ships delivered a convoy of trucks to Ethiopia -- 340 vehicles. They have already completed a number of runs in the southern provinces of Ethiopia, delivering grain to those places where people will be transferred from the disaster areas. In the 2 months that they have been on Ethiopian soil, our pilots and drivers have brought in 12,000 loads of various kinds, and they have evacuated the greater part of the people [bolshaya chast lyudey] New tents have recently appeared in the camp. Doctors, nurses, and medical orderlies live in them. They will be working in a large field hospital which is to be set up in one of the isolated areas of Ethiopia.

The assistance our country is rendering is being highly praised by the people of Ethiopia and their leadership. This is illustrated by the visit to the Soviet specialists' canvas townlet by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

[Begin Mengistu recording in Amharic fading into Russian translation] Since the first days of the revolution the Soviet Union has been on Ethiopia's side. Today, when the disaster of the elements hit our country, the USSR again came to our aid. This confirms the inviolable nature of our friendship. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA CITES JANA ON U.S. AID FOR CHAD'S HABRE

PM141419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chad: Helping the Antipeople's Regime"]

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan -- As Libya's JANA agency reports, P. Lyman, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has paid an official visit to the capital of Chad.

During the talks with the Ndjamena regime, the agency points out, there was a discussion of questions of increasing U.S. assistance to the antipeople, pro-U.S. regime. With U.S. support and protection, it is noted here, Habre is thwarting all efforts aimed at resolving the Chad problem and at restoring peace and stability in that African country.

CHAD OPPOSITION FORMS UNITED FRONT IN SOUTH

PM151159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Chad: United Front Created"]

[Text] Paris, 14 Jan -- A united front of opponents of the pro-American Habre regime has been created in southern Chad. As AFP reports, the country's People's Revolutionary Movement reported this in a statement disseminated here.

The decision to unite the opposition forces conducting combat operations in southern regions of Chad was adopted last October at a meeting in which approximately 100 representatives of 6 partisan detachments participated, the statement reads. The southern front of the National Liberation Army, which is led by the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, was formed as a result of the meeting. Colonel Alphonse Kotiga has been appointed commander of the front.

As the French press admits, there has been a sharp increase in armed resistance to the Ndjamena regime in southern Chad in recent months. Approximately 2,000 rebels are active in Central Chari Prefecture alone.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES U.S. ENVOY'S C. AMERICA TOUR

PM151303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Alarmed"]

[Text] Harry Shlaudeman, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, has unexpectedly completed a diplomatic forced march: In 3 days he has visited four countries (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica).

Officially this lightning tour was called "consultations with friendly governments." Despite this, the question of the need for a "peace process" in the region loomed large during his trip. Reagan's envoy even sent a greeting from the Costa Rican capital to the Contadora Group, which is working to find a political settlement in Central America.

However, few people will be fooled by these phony "peacemaking" gestures by a well-known Washington hawk, not only because he has occasionally launched into hysterical anti-Nicaraguan outbursts, accompanied by unconcealed threats, but also because of the very nature of his mission: to instruct the local rulers (above all in Honduras and Guatemala) not to yield too much to opposition forces' pressure and not to deviate from their pro-U.S. and militarist course.

Elections have been promised in both countries this year, not that this fact bothers Washington particularly. The mechanism of phony elections protected by bayonets remains unshaken and no unpleasant shocks are anticipated. No, there is something else alarming Washington: In the atmosphere of the election campaign the antigovernment attacks by the bourgeois opposition, which is attracting more and more potential voters and is threatening to undermine the seemingly impregnable positions of the regimes relying on North American might, have become far more telling.

In this situation, Washington's loyal placemen -- Suazo Cordova, the puppet president of Honduras, and General Mejia, the Guatemalan dictator -- are feeling quite insecure. If not themselves, then people from their immediate entourage are forced to argue politically with the powerful northern neighbor so as to remain in the upper echelons of power while simultaneously extracting from their U.S. protector a few million dollars more for their own military and economic needs.

Matters have reached the point, according to an EFE report, where Honduran Foreign Minister Paz Barnica has publicly stated that ultimately the country will have to expel the Somozist "contras" who, as is well known, are waging an undeclared war against the Nicaraguan Government and people, under the leadership of the CIA and the Pentagon.

It was equally unusual to read in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a document obtained by journalists from the U.S. National Security Council, that the "lack of firm support" on Guatemala's part for the Washington administration's views on the Contadora process "still presents a problem." In other words, it transpires that the Guatemalan regime is not as zealous in its support for a military solution to Central America's problems as the White House would like.

Shlaudeman made his trip to spur the actions of the "friendly governments" in the right direction, to allay their anxiety, and to reassure them that the United States is sparing neither weapons nor dollars in trying to shore up the "pillars" supporting the antipeople regimes.

Washington's representative did not deign to visit Nicaragua, where Daniel Ortega has now entered office as president of the Republic after the first free and democratic elections in the country's history.

Instead it was the sircraft carrier Nimitz, with a full complement of 90 warplanes, which set sail from Norfolk for Nicaragua's shores. In a few weeks it will be followed by the battleship Iowa. After that, Big Pine III, the third round of large-scale war games, will begin near Nicaragua's borders. Thus Shlaudeman's brief diplomatic tour seems to mark the resumption in the new year of the continuing succession of sinister acts of provocation, subversion, and aggression by the United States against free Nicaragua.

PRAVDA BLAMES U.S. FOR PROBLEMS WITH NICARAGUA

PM151029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Listov article: "From Neocolonialist Positions; We Reply to a Reader" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Reader M. Remez from Chelyabinsk asks what disputes exist between Nicaragua and the United States.

There are no disputes in the narrow sense of the word, border or customs disputes and so forth, between Nicaragua and the United States. The differences between them consist in a fundamentally different approach to basic contemporary questions such as war and peace, peoples' right to self-determination, the economic independence of developing countries, respect for national sovereignty, noninterference by states in each other's internal affairs, and freedom to choose one's own path of sociopolitical development.

If we look at the facts, the problems existing between Nicaragua and the United States can be divided into three main groups -- economic, military, and political.

As is known, from the moment of the Sandinist revolution's victory, U.S. imperialism began to exert financial and economic pressure on Nicaragua. It has intensified year by year and resulted in the virtual organization of a U.S. economic blockade of Nicaragua, in violation of generally accepted norms of international law and international relations. It abolished Nicaragua's sugar quota and unilaterally closed the U.S. market to Nicaraguan sugar. It halted purchases of Nicaraguan goods and discontinued supplies of spare parts to Nicaraguan industrial enterprises long oriented to U.S. technology. Washington refuses Nicaragua loans and credits and endeavors to undermine its established trade and economic ties with its neighbors and with other Latin American countries.

The world press carries daily reports about military problems. These are based on Washington's refusal to recognize the Sandinist regime and the U.S. ruling circles' attempt to secure its downfall.

As the chief instrument for implementing its gendarme plans, the United States uses Somozist gangs armed and directed by the CIA. Their task is to "seize" Nicaraguan territory, proclaim a "provisional government," and turn to the United States for military aid.

Preparing open armed intervention against Nicaragua, the United States itself has surrounded the young republic with a network of military bases, it holds constant military maneuvers near its borders, U.S. Navy ships ply its shores, and U.S. spy planes repeatedly violate its airspace.

So it is perfectly understandable that the Nicaraguans, striving to ensure normal conditions for their peaceful, creative labor, are interested in resolving these problems, which are extremely dangerous to peace, by political means and in preventing them from developing into open, armed conflict.

Finally, there are problems of a political nature. Hardly had Washington seen that Nicaragua's sociopolitical development, by the will of the Nicaraguan people themselves, was following a path displeasing to U.S. ruling circles than it immediately raised the cry that there was allegedly "no democracy" in Nicaragua and that "human rights were being violated." It even went so far as to say that the first truly free, democratic general election in Nicaragua's history, held on 4 November last year, was... "invalid."

The enemies of the Sandinist revolution put forward overtly neocolonial terms as preconditions for resolving the existing problems: "If they (the Sandinists) create democratic institutions," "if they hold free elections," "if they guarantee human rights"... The very advancement of such demands constitutes interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. These are essentially nothing but artificially created obstacles in the way of normalizing relations between the two countries.

Washington is unwilling to abandon its aggressive course toward Nicaragua. This and this alone is the main obstacle in the way of peace in Central America.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION PLANS STRIKE FOR APRIL

PY160012 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Secretary General of the Popular Democratic Movement Jose Sanfuentes, in statements made clandestinely, has pointed out that, quote, imperialism is desperately seeking to change the current situation through a facade: to grant the opposition unimportant positions in a congress, whose members are either appointed directly or through a plebiscite, and even in the cabinet or other branches of government, hoping to remove the middle class opposition to the dictatorship, unquote.

Sanfuentes pointed out that there is general consensus in the democratic opposition about a great mobilization for next April. He said that the idea of calling an indefinite general strike for April is gaining strength. He said, quote, we are not going to stay put, we are not going to remain like slaves waiting for someone to oust Pinochet through magic. This is why we call on the people and all the opposition to strengthen the self-defense of the masses so they can defend themselves against violence and aggression and protect the struggle for freedom, unquote.

CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION MEETING HELD

PM151235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] A regular meeting of the central election commission for the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was held in Moscow today at the House of Unions. Reports by Romanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Mari ASSR, and (Mavrin), chairman of the Executive Committee of Amur Oblast Soviet, on preparations for the elections were heard.

It was noted at the session that the election campaign in the autonomous republic and oblast, as in the rest of the Russian Federation, is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity. The commission heard a report on the formation of constituency election commissions, polling stations, and election commissions attached to polling stations. It discussed questions pertaining to the organization of voting on the ships of sea-going, fishing, river and expedition fleets, at polar and weather stations, on board trains and aircraft, and at sanatoriums and holiday centers. Other questions involved in the preparations for the forthcoming elections were also studied.

There was unanimous support from the voters for the nomination of the RSFSR's supreme organ of state power of that outstanding figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist and workers movement, leader of the Leninist type, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and indefatigable fighter for peace and cooperation between peoples, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee. The candidate deputies include the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia.

FILM OF CHERNENKO'S BORDER POST SERVICE PREMIERED

PM151314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pages From the Combat Annals"]

[Text] The premiere of a documentary film entitled "Post of Youth" [Zastava Molodosti] was held today at the Mossovet film theater in Moscow. The new picture, made at the Kazakhfilm studio, tells about the glorious role of the Red Banner border detachment guarding the southeastern borders of our country. Many documents, photographs, and film stills acquaint viewers with the 60-year history of the detachment, which is the right flank of socialist competition among the troops of the Red Banner eastern border district. Many thousands of defenders of the motherland had their schooling in courage and political maturity here. The inheritors of the combat glory of the older generations are proud of the fact that at the beginning of the 1930's Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko served in the detachment, coming there among 15,000 volunteers from the Komsomol call-up. On the border Konstantin Ustinovich was taken into the ranks of the CPSU and elected secretary of the detachment's party organization. Since that time party work has been the reason and vocation of his entire life. Comrade (Golovatskiy), chairman of the "40th Anniversary of October" Kolkhoz, senior hunting inspector Comrade (Konev), and other veterans who served on the border post tell on screen about their years serving with Comrade Chernenko and of the great authority and respect he enjoyed among the border men. The glorious tradition of the soldiers of the 1930's is being maintained and multiplied by today's generation of young border guards. They are boundlessly devoted to the cause of the party and the socialist homeland, the cause of their fathers and grandfathers.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS RECITAL BY SINGER ARKHIPOVA

PM141201 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 4

[Report by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Three Decades on the Opera Stage"]

[Excerpt] For 3 decades lovers of opera have enjoyed the work of USSR People's Artist and Lenin Prize winner Irina Konstantinovna Arkhipova. On 11 January the USSR Bolshoy Theater put on a recital by the outstanding Soviet singer. The gala program included scenes from Mussorgskiy's opera "Khovanshchina" and from "Boris Godunov."

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, attended the recital.

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF AZERBAIJAN MINISTERS

WA141600 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 22 December carries on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Musa Salam ogly Mamedov as Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

NEW AZERBAIJAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER APPOINTED

WA131700 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 28 December carries on page 1 a 50-word announcement from the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stating that Bagadur Mamed ogly Akhundov has been named the Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Communications.

RUSAKOV EXPRESSES THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

PM151225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial office.

Permit me to express, through PRAVDA, my deep gratitude to party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and all the comrades and foreign friends for their warm congratulations and good wishes on my 75th birthday and the award of the Order of Lenin.

K. Rusakov.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday, Vasiliy Petrovich Mirnov, first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party was awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 85 LD]

ZHUKOV PHOTO ALBUM -- Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Moscow Planeta Publishing House has published a photo album about the life of MSU Zhukov featuring over 300 stills and clips illustrating his life. Each of the photographs in the album serves as confirmation of the simple and sincere words of the marshal, who said: "For me the most important thing was service for my homeland, my people." [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD]

COSMOS EARTH SATELLITE 1623 LAUNCHED 16 JAN

LD161305 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite of the "Cosmos" series, "Cosmos-1623".

The satellite carries instruments intended for continuing outer space exploration. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 405 kilometers, minimum -- 216 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees. The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

COSMOS SATELLITES 1617-1622 LAUNCHED 15 JAN

LD160842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- The launching of artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1617, Cosmos-1618, Cosmos-1619, Cosmos-1620, Cosmos-1621, and Cosmos-1622 took place on 15 January in the Soviet Union. All six satellites were put into orbit using a single launch vehicle.

Scientific apparatus is installed on the satellites to continue the study of space.

The flight of all six satellites is taking place in orbits close to those estimated with initial parameters: period rotation -- 114 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 1438 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 14 km, inclination of orbit -- 82.6 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus the satellites have: radio-systems for precise measurement of elements of orbit, radiotelemetry systems for transmission of data to earth on the work by instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus installed on the satellites is working normally. The coordination-computing center is carrying out processing of incoming information.

VEGA PROBE PROJECT SCIENTISTS INTERVIEWED

LD130539 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 12 January broadcasts a 1-hour report, "Obvious but Incredible," by Professor S.P. Kapitsa on the Vega probes.

The program devoted to the Vega probes currently on their way to study Halley's Comet and Venus begins with a history, illustrated by drawings and photographs, of early studies of comets, and Halley's Comet in particular. The video shows preparatory work under way on what appear to be the Vega probes. Kapitsa outlines the way in which different countries contribute their own probes and describes the general aims of the Vega project.

Kapitsa than interviews Czech engineer Jiri (Recek), chief designer of the platform to which the optical equipment aboard the Vega probes is fixed. (Recek) says that the purpose of the platform is to point the main optical instruments -- the TV system, the infrared spectrometer and the three-channel spectrometer -- at the comet's nucleus in conditions of tri-axial stabilization.

Responding to signals from sensors, the platform automatically keeps the instruments trained on the comet. In addition to taking pictures of the comet, the TV system will act as a direction sensor. Motors with step-by-step action [shagovyye dvigateli] along with a reduction gear with large pinions rotate the platform mechanically along two axes. The video shows a still of the platform, including a shot of one of the cameras. Recek says the main problem in developing the equipment was the very limited time -- 1 and 1/2 years -- in which to produce it. The video shows a drawing of a vase-shaped object with various appendages including a dish and solar panels. The video then shows clips of the Vega launch in December.

Kapitsa interviews two participants in the Vega program: Dr Laszlo Szabo, department head at the Central Institute of Physical Research in Budapest; and O.A. Avanesov, department head at the USSR Space Research Institute, doctor of technical sciences. They devised the TV and observation systems on board the craft. Avanesov describes how the TV system must find the center of the comet automatically. Szabo says his team devised the data collecting unit. Avanesov says the equipment thinks for itself and will see the nucleus of the comet for 2 hours; the pictures will be sent to earth. Kapitsa asks how many pictures will be sent, which amuses the scientists; Avanesov says that one should talk in terms of angular resolution which will amount to about 4 angular seconds.

Kapitsa interviews Tsvetana Gogosheva, technical director of experiments from the Bulgarian side, senior scientific worker, candidate of sciences of the Central Laboratory of Space Research of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and Vladimir Antonovich Krasnopolskiy, doctor of physics and mathematics, scientific worker of the USSR Institute of Space Research, about the three-channel spectrometer. Krasnopolskiy says that it consists of three spectrometers embracing a wide spectrum. It is the product of the USSR, Bulgaria, and France. Gogosheva says the research may help explain the origin of life, since it will give us the chemical composition of the parent molecules. The video shows some equipment and the Vega launch.

Kapitsa now interviews in English Netherlands scientist Professor (De Jaar), president of (COSPAR), an international space research organization. (De Jaar), speaking in English, congratulates the scientists on the launching and explains how the Giotto and Vega will provide complementary data. The United States did not participate in this project.

Kapitsa interviews director of the French side, Jean-Louis (Berthod), connected with the laboratories of (CNRE), the French research board; Professor Vasiliy Ivanovich Moroz, head of the department of physics of the planets, doctor of physics and mathematics; and technical director of the infrared spectroscopy project, doctor of sciences Jacques (Charrat), from the laboratory of the physics of stars and planets of the (CNRE). (Charrat), in French, describes his project. Moroz describes the planet part of the expedition.

The video shows a science fantasy film of vehicles exploring Venus, some of which look like flying saucers.

Moroz says aerostats will float some 52 or 53 km above the surface of Venus but will not see anything because of the clouds. Eventually, aerostats will be used to observe the surface but this time the movement of the aerostats themselves will simply be observed -- this involves using a very complex measuring technique using radio telescopes far apart on different continents, Moroz says, which involves international cooperation. There will also be a descent craft to investigate the soil of Venus. The video shows diagrams of a descent module and soil digging devices. (Berthod), continuing in French, says they made a spectrometer for measuring the nature of gas on Venus.

Kapitsa says the two craft, Vega-1 and Vega-2, have been on their way for nearly a month. He interviews director of the Space Research Institute, Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, who says the stations are regularly transmitting data. The data received concerns interplanetary environment. Orbit has to be corrected occasionally. He describes the expected encounter of the stations with the comet. The relative speed of the encounter of the craft with the comet is 78 km/sec for one craft and 82 km/sec for the other -- more than twice the orbital speed of earth, since they are moving into each other. He describes how the craft have to be protected from dust particles at such a speed by various layers of material. He describes how the comet entered the solar system a few thousand years ago, and contemplates how it will end. In conclusion, the video shows a diagram in German on how Halley's Comet will return to earth since its last visit in 1910.

BELORUSSIA BUILDS 5TH-GENERATION TALKING COMPUTER

LD161019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] The special technological bureau of control systems of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services of the Belorussian SSR has created a prototype of the 5th-generation computer. The serial machines, which solve problems of economic planning and managing industry, not only speak and react to voice commands, conducting dialogue with humans, but recognize surrounding subjects as well. The computer recently received its ultrasonic eyes -- devices which enable it to read drawings, graphs, and x-ray photographs. In such a way, one of the most topical technological problems was solved -- automation of the graphic information input to computers.

BRIEFS

UZBEK TV TOWER -- A new 275-meter-high television tower will be put into operation tomorrow in Tashkent. When the tower is put into operation, television viewers will be able to watch the Central Television network's first program on channel three and the second program on channel nine. The first program of the republic's television network will be telecast on channel five and the second program will be on channel eleven. [passage indistinct] [Excerpt] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jan 85 GF]

WEST SIBERIA TV EXPANSION -- The inhabitants of a number of remote southern districts of western Siberia have acquired the possibility of viewing the second program of Central Television. Powerful television relay stations have been introduced there. Now the first program is received almost all over the territory of the lower reaches of the Irtysh, and four-fifths of the population can receive the second program. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jan 85 LD]

OMSK OBLAST TV -- Inhabitants of remote regions in Omsk Oblast can now watch Central Television's second program. Powerful transmitters are in operation here. Now, almost on the entire territory of the Irtysh area in Omsk Oblast it is possible to watch the first program and four-fifths of the population can also watch the second program. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jan 85 LD]

NAMANGAN OBLAST TV -- Foothill kishlaks in Namangan Oblast have begun receiving Central Television programs via satellite. Powerful relay stations have been set up in Yangikurgan and Kasansay Rayons. Similar ones will shortly be provided in other zones that have difficulty with television reception. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 9 Jan 85 LD]